The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 130. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED...... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Engagement of
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a series of ITALIAN OPERAS, COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859, With the following distinguished Artistes—

Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Dell'anese, Signor Belart, Signor Corsi, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Mercuriali, Signor Rossi. | Signor Castelli, Signor Badi; Conductor, Signor Bilatta; Leader, Mr. Levey.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
Tonio, Signor Belart; Sergente Sulpizio, Signor Aldighieri; Ortensio, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Rossi; Passano, Signor Mercuriali; La Marchesa, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Maria, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD,
LA TRAVIATA.
Germont Giorgio, Signor Aldighieri; Baron Duphol, Sig. Rossi; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Medico, Signor Castelli; Commissionario, Signor Badi; Alfredo, Signor Belart; Flora, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Violetta Valery, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Aston, Signor Aldighieri; Bidebent, Signor Castelli; Arturo, Signor Corsi; Raimondo, Signor Mercuriali; Edgardo, Signor Belart; Alice, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Lucia, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH,
DON PASQUALE.
Dr. Malatesta, Signor Aldighieri; Don Pasquale, Signor Castelli; Notaro, Signor Mercuriali; Ernesto, Signor Belart; and Norina, Mdlle Piccolomini.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH,
A GRAND OPERA.
And Last Night of the Engagement.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performance to commence at 8. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 8s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s. Box-Office open daily, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Norton Every Night.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 30th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS.
Old Daddy Jean, the Ragpicker ... Mr. H. Webb.
After which a New Ballet Divertissement.
After which the laughable Farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Mr. Selim Pettibone ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE KING'S WAGER.
Sampson Tybbs ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDO
CANNOT GO FOR ONE WEEK LONGER!
MONDAY, September 26th, and every Day during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock,
Doors open half-an-hour previously.
IN CROWDS THEY COME!
41,281 Persons have patronised this unparalleled Exhibition during the past 5 weeks, and all pronounced it to be the best that has ever visited Dublin.
THIS WEEK IS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE AZTECS.
Assisted by MISS FLORA, of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF ALL THE MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
Remember this is
THE LAST WEEK!
Most positively.

THE LAST JUDGMENT,
BY
MICHAEL ANGELO.
This extraordinary Work of Art, by that world renowned Painter, Sculptor, and Architect, MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, who flourished in the Fifteenth Century.
VALUED AT £5,000,
is the acknowledged Masterpiece of Painting and Painters, and upwards of Three Hundred Years Old; it contains more than
FOUR HUNDRED FIGURES!!
in different Groups, beautifully representative of Biblical History. Amongst which may be found the following:—The Divine Trinity, being the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost or Spirit; the Blessed Virgin, the Blessed Martyrs, Moses with the Tablets of the Law, in the act of Imploration, Christianity Bearing the Cross, in the act of submission, St. Peter delivering the Keys, the Sounding of the Last Trumpets, the Resurrection of the Dead, the Judgment of the Wicked, Descent of the Damned, Hades and Hell, and others beautifully representative of this truly Great Man's Ideas of the above awful Subject.
Admission from 10 to 12, 2s. 6d. From 12 to 5, 1s.
In consequence of the very numerous applications for school children to see this Painting, the Proprietor has consented to admit them in bodies at a reduced charge. All such future applications must be made in writing, addressed to the agent, Mr. D. Hill, Rotunda.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between Christopher Wood, Christopher Aloysius Wood, and Patrick James Wood, and more recently between Mary Wood, Christopher Aloysius Wood, and Patrick James Wood, Provision Merchants, trading as Christopher Wood & Sons, at 54, Bow-street, Dublin, having expired, the business will be continued in the same Old Establishment, by Mary Wood, the widow of the late Christopher Wood, in connexion with her son, Francis Joseph Wood, (who has been for many years assisting in the Establishment), under the title of Christopher Wood & Son,
54, BOW STREET, DUBLIN, 27th September, 1859.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING
will be held (God willing) in
MOUNTJOY-STREET SCHOOLHOUSE,
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 30,
At half-past Seven o'clock.
SONG OF THE SAVED.
"He hath put a new song in my mouth."

Saved—for ever, saved to-day!
Let hell's ocean roar and shock;
I can smile at wave and spray
From the everlasting rock;
Oh this mighty ecstasy,
Glorious, infinite, divine;
What shall move or trouble me?
I am His and He is mine.

Heaven wears a brighter blue,
Earth a robe of sweeter green—
All around a happy hue
By my former eyes unseen.
Gladder suns above me wheel,
Gladder stars around me shine,
Everywhere, I only feel—
I am His and He is mine.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5l. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

	£	s.	d.
For 50 Miles and under	0	0	6
Over 50 Miles and under 80	0	0	9
Over 80 Miles	0	1	0

The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5l. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ON and after Sunday, the 25th instant, the issue of TICKETS at Reduced Rates from Dublin to Mullingar and Multyfarnham will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, 22nd Sept., 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
On 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th OCTOBER, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 p.m. will call at MAYNOOTH and KILCOCK, to take up Passengers for BALLINASLOE only.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE FAIR.
ON MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock, Morning.
This Train will stop at intermediate stations to take up Passengers for Moate only.
N.B.—Third-Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 21st September, 1859.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.—
CHEAP EXCURSION TO BRAY.
On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, a Train will leave HARCOURT-STREET for BRAY, at 10-15 a.m., calling at Dundrum only, and arriving at Bray about 10-50 a.m.
FARES TO BRAY AND BACK:

	1st Class. s. d.		2nd Class. s. d.		3rd Class. s. d.
From Harcourt-street ...	2 0	—	1 6	—	1 0
" Dundrum	1 6	—	1 2	—	0 9

Holders of Tickets by the above Train will be entitled to return by any Train during the day, via Dundrum.
Westland-row, September 22nd, 1859.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, for the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
FOUNDED 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Half-yearly Meeting of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society will be held in the ROTUNDO on TUESDAY Evening, the 4th OCTOBER.
Admission by tickets, One Shilling each. To be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, or at the Office, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—The Orphan Refuge now maintains and entirely provides for 148 orphans, who, from their having had only one Protestant parent, were ineligible to the Protestant Orphan Society.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
10, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.
REPORT
FROM THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,
Acting in co-operation with the London Board, and to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the Shares remaining unallotted in the Company, and which the Committee earnestly trust may be fully absorbed before the 30th inst., the day named for closing the lists.
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 15th September, 1859.
We, the undersigned, being a Committee of Shareholders, formed in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the purpose of completing the arrangements for disposal in Ireland of the amount of capital unallotted in the Company, desire, on public grounds, to direct your attention to the facts hereinafter stated. We are the more anxious to do so, as we have reason to believe some misapprehension exists in the minds of parties uninformed in reference to this national undertaking, owing to hostile insinuations studiously disseminated by interested parties. We have, however, examined into the affairs of the Company, and can verify the following facts:—
First—The Company is strictly registered under the provisions of the "*Limited Liability Act*," and Shareholders can *in no event* be liable for more than the amount of the Shares they respectively subscribe for.
Second—Three-fifths of the capital, equal to £300,000, in shares of £10 each, have been already taken by influential parties.
Third—The Subsidies to which this Company is entitled amount to the annual sum of £91,000, payable by the Home and Colonial Governments, and secured by contracts duly executed.
Fourth—All doubt as to the validity and binding nature of these subsidies is removed.
Fifth—Four powerful first-class Ocean Steamers are now being built, and are so far in progress towards completion, that two instalments of their price have been already paid to the builders, and the plans and specifications for the building have been laid before the proper Government authorities, and been approved of by them.
Sixth—The affairs of the Company are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors, and no single individual has control over them. The Board has been duly constituted by the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The contracts with Government are the property of the Company, and Mr. Lever, M.P., the originator of the enterprise, retaining simply the position of a Director and of a large Shareholder, has transferred his entire rights to the Company generally, and has embarked his capital in like manner as any the Shareholder or Director.
Seventh—That this Company commenced to work the line on the 1st of January, 1859, and therefore is only entitled to share profits since that date, and is not in any way responsible for any losses or casualties previously thereto. The Steam-Ship "Argo," recently lost on the American coast, being a chartered ship, and covered by insurance, has not entailed pecuniary loss on this Company.
Eighth—That the present is a *bona fide* undertaking to work efficiently and zealously the postal communication, and to develope the passenger and goods traffic between the old world and the new.
We need not conceal the fact, that exertions have been, and are still being made, to defeat this enterprise. We are therefore anxious that, as Ireland will be the principal gainer by the establishment of the undertaking, and as Irish interests will be chiefly served by its success, that the Share List should contain a fair proportion of Irish names, and, by disposing of the remainder of the Stock in this country, we will remove the possibility of a national undertaking being thwarted by jealous interests.
The subject of Transatlantic communication has been so frequently discussed, and the superior advantages of the West Coast of Ireland for a Packet Station are so self-evident, that we conceive it unnecessary to dilate upon its merits in a national point of view; indeed, the jealousy with which this project has been looked upon by competing shipping interests in the sister country affords the strongest proofs of its importance to Ireland, for if it were not sure to succeed, when once established, it would have met with little opposition.
As a commercial enterprise, however, certain to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, we can speak with confidence; the large subsidies granted by the Government, and the public support already given to this route, affording very rational grounds for the belief that, as a commercial speculation, it will be second to none of those projects in steam navigation which have of late years been so remunerative to projectors.
The list of Irish Shareholders who have joined the undertaking since our connection with it can be seen at the Office, and every further information afforded respecting it; and a little further exertion must ensure the success of this great national scheme for Ireland, and prevent its being diverted into other channels.
We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P.,
Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT,
Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P.,
Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY,
Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P.
(M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN,
Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P.,
Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C.
(Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREEN,
Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.
☞ FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London, or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or
Mr. EDWARD FOX, 51, DAME-STREET,
or any of the Stock Brokers in Dublin.

Auction.

First-class Horses, Fashionable Vehicles, by Hutton and by Magill; Saddles and Harness, Horned Cattle of excellent breeds, Fat Sheep, 12 tons of Prime Old Hay, Iron Park Fencing, Hurdle ditto, Turnip Cutter of best construction, Mangers and Stable Fittings, Elm in Round Log, Lead Cistern, Iron Barrows, Kent's Cinder Sifter, Farming Implements, and various outdoor matters, with an extensive residue of good and modern Household Furniture.

MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES & CO. are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at TERENURE, ROUNDTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN, at Noon, on MONDAY, October 3rd, 1859, in consequence of the Mansion and Lands being sold, a very valuable collection of the above, and to submit unreservedly to the bidders the equipments of a gentleman's establishment of a most genuine and select quality, comprising
Two milch cows, a two-year-old heifer, and one yearling heifer, of great beauty and promise; thirty fat ewes and a ram.
HORSES.
A black mare, of great symmetry and extraordinary pace, well known on the Roundtown road as the fastest trotter in Ireland—said to have trotted a mile in three minutes—is an excellent saddle horse.
A handsome bay mare, and a brown mare, both well suited to family use.
A bay pony, about twelve hands high.
A handsome [illegible]-horse phaeton, with hind seat.
An outside [illegible] car. Bath chair.
A tax cart, with folding hind seat.
Harness, side and cross saddles.
And on another account, a magnificent pair-horse (George the Fourth pattern) driving phaeton, by Hutton, hung on C and elliptic springs, on Colling's best patent axles, and good as new, to be absolutely sold, to close an executor's account.
About 1,000 feet of fine iron fencing, painted white, and numerous useful implements and sundries, with a large quantity of excellent and
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
comprising oak hall chairs and table, hat stand, mahogany wing wardrobe, eight feet wide; mahogany book-case, with glazed doors, above 5ft. 3in. wide; another do., 3ft. 9in. wide; walnut French couch, in silk damask; eight diningroom chairs in Morocco leather; a long dinner service of china; tea store; study table, 6 by 3-4; a five-fold screen, with crimson panels, and another in green cloth; Brussels carpet, 27ft. by 16ft., and one 16ft. by 17ft.; a large quantity of cocoa matting, covering hall and corridors, quite sound; numerous plaster statuary, vases, and urns, and two ornamental Sphynx, for pleasure grounds; heap of manure.
Sale to commence with out-door matters. May be viewed Saturday prior.
By the courtesy of the incoming tenant, it will be allowed to cart the hay at the leisure of the buyer.
Sept. 26, 1859. 135, St. Stephen's-green.

Houses and Lands.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—SOUTH SIDE.
Drawingroom and Bedroom TO BE LET, for £2 5s. per month, at 3, Lower Parnell-place.

Money.

TO BE SOLD for £800, an Annuity of £50 per annum, payable half-yearly, for about one hundred years, out of two superior modern Houses, subject to only Ten Pounds per annum ground rent, and producing £105 per annum from highly respectable tenants.
Apply to M. O. N., Office of this Paper.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices ...... {345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 30 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B, C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart. of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of.........1260, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were..................16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of........................£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,998	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.—
MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder.* Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
55, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

JOHN SMITHSON,
51 and 52 CAPEL-STREET,
Wholesale Agent for Prices' Patent Candle Co.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON STREET.
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRIETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

Education.

EDUCATION—ARNOLD-VILLE, MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
In compliance with the wishes of her friends, Miss Drury has opened classes for Adult Pupils in the following branches, and on the plan pursued so effectively in the Ladies' Colleges in London:—
English Literature, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; French Language, German Language; Drawing in Crayons, Pencil and Oil Painting, Wax Flowers, and Water Colours; Pianoforte, Singing, Dancing.
Classes for Junior Pupils have also been formed, to which none under ten years of age can be admitted. References exchanged.
For list of Masters, and further particulars, apply to
MISS DRURY,
ARNOLD-VILLE, MONKSTOWN.

Publications.

FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, SPORTING, VETERINARY, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL NEWS.
Published on FRIDAY EVENING, in time for post,
THE AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
and Irish Country Gentleman's Newspaper.
Edited by Professor CAMERON.
The Number for FRIDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1859, contains the following Original Articles, besides the News of the Week:—
Agriculture.—Why we eat, and what; the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland; Ergot in Rye Grass; Cooking Cattle Food; Notes anent Farming; Reclamation of Slob-land; Lunatic and Pauper Farming; Farm Calendar for October; Effects of different manures. *Horticultural.*—Calendar of Operations; Transplanting Evergreens; Keeping Grapes fresh. *Sporting.*—The Turf and Sporting Matters; Cashel Races. *Veterinary.*—Conditioning of Horses. *Literature.*—Review of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. *Correspondence, Queries, &c.* *The Newspaper.*—The Atlantic Line from Galway, with the Topics of the Week, and General News; Reviews of the Money Market and the Corn Trade, &c., &c.
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Miscellaneous.

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MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, the celebrated COAT MAKERS, having determined to attain the same eminence as Trousers Makers that they are admitted to possess in the manufacture of coats, have, at an immense expense, secured the services of M. Stephen Perody, late proprietor of the *Maison Francaise*, College-street, and formerly professor of cutting, lecturer on artistic tailoring to the Paris Institute of Master Tailors, and editor to the fashion newspapers, *La Leron* and *L'Elegant.* Messrs. Rogers, Baker, & Co. have great pleasure in also announcing that they have organised a staff of skilled workmen, by the amalgamation of Mons. Perody's *ouvriers* with the picked workmen of Dublin, as competent workmen are essential to high art in cutting. In conclusion, Rogers, Baker, & Co., beg to inform the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland that in future it will be absurd to send to London for any article of clothing, as we hereby give a challenge to any house in London to produce any one article of dress as elegantly designed or as well finished as at our establishment,
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P.S.—VEHICLES from Sackville-street to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street during the temporary stoppage of Henry-street.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—
MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions of other parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have only a common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS BAKER, & CO'S., and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
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71, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The oath of allegiance to her Majesty was taken on Saturday by a large number of members belonging to the Greenock Rifle Corps. They then went through a series of evolutions. After performing a number of preliminary movements, the two companies were formed into three parts of a square. The two companies were then put through a variety of evolutions, which occupied nearly two hours. A large number of spectators were present, and were much gratified with the out-door proceedings. At Southport a very promising corps has been raised, which now numbers nearly 60 members. The extensive sands on the sea shore form the practice ground, which has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Captain Hobbs. A very neat uniform (dark gray, with scarlet facings) has been adopted, and when on drill the members present a very soldierly appearance. On Thursday evening last the First Surrey Corps assembled on the Parade-ground, fronting the Club-house, and went through a series of manœuvres. After ball practice on Saturday the corps marched in uniform from Deptford to Peckham, headed by the full band of the corps, causing considerable enthusiasm on the route. At a meeting held at Rochester, it was agreed that the Volunteer Artillery Corps is to be formed under the provisions of the Act 44th Geo. III., c. 54, and in accordance with the recent circulars issued from the War Office. The corps is to consist of members who shall pay an entrance fee of £1, the uniform and accoutrements being provided by the corps out of the funds to be raised for the purpose by public subscription.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN VANSITTART, R.N.

(*From the North China Herald, July 23.*)

It is our painful office to record the death of Captain Nicholas Vansittart, R.N., C.B., late in command of her Majesty's ship Magicienne. He died on board, on the 17th of July, whilst lying off Kintang or Lookong, near Ningpo, from the effects of the wound by which he lost his leg in the engagement before the Taku forts, in the entrance to the Peiho, on the 25th ult., aggravated by fever and ague arising from exposure in the swamp on that occasion. The Magicienne came into harbour on Monday, the 18th, and the funeral took place in the evening of that day. The Ministers of England and France, the foreign Consuls, and a large number of the foreign residents at Shanghai, attended. There were also nearly 500 men from the ships-of-war in harbour. The solemn procession moved from the landing-place to Trinity Church, where the service was read by the chaplain of the Magicienne, assisted by the Rev. J. Hobson. It then proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains of that noble and estimable man were deposited in their final resting-place.

We have been able to collect the following short account of Captain Vansittart's career in the service:—He entered the navy in 1832; joined the Cornwallis in 1841, under Admiral Sir William Parker; served in the operations against Tsekee, Chapoo, and Woosung, for which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in December, 1842. As flag-lieutenant he accompanied Sir Thomas Cochrane's expedition in the Bruni River, and shortly after was engaged as aide-de-camp to Captain Rodney Mundy, in the arduous pursuit of the Sultan of Bruni. For his conduct on that occasion, and other services he was promoted to the rank of commander in January, 1847. Soon after, he commissioned the Frolic, 16, and was on the Mediterranean station till 1849, when she was paid off. His commission as captain was dated April, 1854. In February, 1855, he commissioned the Magicienne, and was most actively employed in the Baltic, where he distinguished himself on many occasions in the destruction of forts and otherwise; and in August had command of a division of gun and mortar boats at the bombardment of Sweaborg. For this service he was decorated with the Order of the Companion of the Bath. After the war he proceeded in the Magicienne, first to the Black Sea, then to the Pacific, and afterwards to China. He did good service in command of a squadron acting against pirates in the vicinity of Hong-Kong, in September and October last, destroying 150 junks and fast-boats, and killing and capturing 458 pirates; and off Amoy, in October, he destroyed 60 pirate junks and row-boats. The Magicienne was then appointed to the special service of the British Minister in China, and left Shanghai on the 15th ult., with the Hon. F. Bruce and suite, for the entrance to the Peiho, on their way to Pekin, to exchange the ratified treaty.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, TUESDAY EVENING.—At 40 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning a disaster, attended with the most frightful results, and accompanied by circumstances peculiarly afflicting, occurred in this town. The cause was an explosion upon the premises of Messrs. Phillips and Pursall, percussion cap makers, of Whittall-street, in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's, one of the most densely-populated, or, rather, closely-built districts of the town.

At the hour above named all the people employed were at their work. There are various rumours as to the number, but it ranges between 60 and 70, of whom by far the greater proportion were women. There were an extra number of hands, for the principals have in course of execution a contract for the Turkish Government, and its completion within a given time is imperative.

The premises upon which the business was conducted are three storey, the room which was called the "priming room there shop" being upon the first floor; in that [illegible] were several persons employed; suddenly, and without a moment's warning, a violent explosion occurred; it was followed by another instantaneously. A loud report was heard, houses in the neighbourhood were shaken, then a crash, and the building fell in, leaving nothing standing but the front wall immediately facing the public street. The timber within the walls became a mass of flame so violent and so intense that in an incredibly short time the beams were burnt to a charred mass. The instant after the explosion a suffocating vapour arose. From the barred windows of an adjoining factory poor creatures who had been at work on the premises upon which the explosion had occurred were seen struggling, half-suffocated, maimed, and blackened, vainly endeavouring to obtain an exit. Messrs. Callisher and Perry, breech-loading gun makers, whose premises adjoined, and which had been partly blown down, did their best to rescue the sufferers; and, in one or two instances, succeeded; but the fatal consequences of the catastrophe were too rapid.

The fire-engines arrived promptly, the flames were got under speedily, and such of the poor creatures as had escaped with life were taken, sixteen or seventeen of them, to the General Hospital. Most of these were in a frightful state, burnt with more or less severity. One woman died immediately; several others were between life and death.

In the meantime, thousands had assembled; the engines played upon the blazing and smoking mass, as a precaution against another explosion. Very soon after that event had taken place a couple of dead bodies were pulled from the ruins. Soon after a number of men were set to work to dig over the smouldering mass of bricks and materials—the contents of the pile of building. As this process went on gradually bodies were discovered; in one or two instances the poor creatures are said not to have been dead, but to have struggled convulsively, yet vainly, for help, which could not be given to them with sufficient haste. These must have died in extreme agony.

As hour after hour went on, the interest became painfully intense. There was no muster-roll of those who were missing, and a crowd of anxious faces stood expectantly by. The work of the diggers went on, and body after body revealed itself, a blackened mass too frightful to behold, and too appalling a spectacle to describe.

Towards the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the excavators had made their way into the line leading from the front door of the premises; buried three or four yards beneath the ruins of the walls and fragments they dug out the bodies of three women; it is almost needless to add that all were dead. The story of these poor creatures is soon told. They had doubtless been working on the floor, had heard the explosion above, and rushed to the door, but before reaching it were buried beneath the ruins. These three made 14 bodies which had been dug out up to that time; but it was known then that there were others still entombed, and presently afterwards others were discovered. Those nearest the surface had been burnt to death, and a speedy work that must have been, such was the fury of the flames. Crushed beneath burning and explosive material, or stifled by suffocation, the remainder must have died as speedily. Tattered female garments were dug up, and many hundred-weight of percussion caps, from beneath the smoking pile.

The cause of this explosion will probably for ever remain in conjecture. It may have arisen from something in connexion with the detonating powder itself—the accidental connexion with it of some foreign and sufficiently chafing substance to cause an explosion, and against which no human foresight or care could guard. Indeed, the rays of the sun might have been sufficient to cause the disaster; but, be this as it may, this, the third explosion of the kind within three months here, makes it incumbent upon the authorities to interfere. It can no longer be tolerated that manufactories of this kind should be permitted in the centre of large towns. The risk is great enough for those employed in this perilous trade, without its being intruded into the midst of a dense population. In the occurrence of to-day windows were shattered in the neighbourhood, houses shaken, and it was only by a miracle that several persons residing near escaped serious injury.

Messrs. Phillips and Pursall are partially insured in the Phœnix-office.

In the midst of such excitement as prevailed on the spot, to-day, and of such vast crowds who had assembled, it was almost impossible to procure definite information of any kind. Bad as the disaster has been, there were many exaggerated rumours afloat; but the above narrative is believed to be not far from correct.

7-30 P.M.—Since the above was written it has been confidently stated that four more dead bodies have been dug out, making 20 killed. This is by no means improbable.

There were not more than six or eight men employed upon the premises; and one of many affecting incidents which might be narrated is that of a man who, having rescued his wife from death, himself perished beneath the ruins.—*Sun.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—As a porter was, on Thursday passing along the Rue St. Honore, Paris, carrying on his back a large earthern vessel containing essence of turpentine, a piece of burning paper with which a young man lighted his cigar on the balcony of a house fell on the edge of the vessel, and set fire to the turpentine. In a few seconds the vessel burst, and the flaming liquid, spreading over the man's back burned him dreadfully. Some persons who came up extinguished the flames, and then sent him to the hospital

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
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The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

SHOOTING SUITS.
The Scotch Heather and Granite Mixture Tweeds for Shooting Suits.
A superb assortment of these Goods, suitable to the present season, has been received and is now on view.
The inspection of Gentlemen about to visit the Moors is respectfully solicited.
G. MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—SEPT. 29.

Great flatness still exists in the London stock markets. Notwithstanding the large arrivals of specie from abroad, speculation is at a stand-still, and until it revives any great rise in the Funds is not expected, but coming on the payment of the dividends next month, more animation is looked for. The re-investment will cause more demand for stock, and unless the supply be large, the Funds must advance. Consols were firm here for cash, at a slight decline; not quoted for account; but transactions took place for new account at a shade under the cash price; New Threes firm for cash, not quoted for account, nor new account; Bank Stocks steady; nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks steady; Nationals declined 3s 9d. on last price; Royals also declined 3s. 9d.; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Steam asked for, as are Ship Building Shares; Canal Stock, sellers demand an advance; National Insurance firm; Patriotics, sellers; Gas firm; Carysfort Mines all paid, firm; buyers of the 10s. shares at 14s., sellers ask 14s. 6d.; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland buyers at 12½; Wicklow Coppers not dealt in to-day; Ballymenas done for account at last price; Co. Downs and Bandons Shares for sale; Passages steady; Belfast Junctions firm; Droghedas and Dundalks asked for; Kingstown half Shares done at 48⅞ ex d.; buyers of the original Stock; Wicklows steady; Cashel Stock firm, buyers at last price, sellers ask more; South Easterns firm; Midlands steady; Kilkennys and Warrenpoints for sale; Ennis and Foynes Shares asked for; Limericks receded an eighth; Tramores on sale; Bandon Preference for sale; Droghedas and Wicklow Preference asked for; Cashel Preference steady; Kilkenny Preference asked for; Limerick six per cent., recided an eighth; Tramores for sale at par. The Railway Returns for past week have been again very good, and show an improvement in the leading lines, compared with last year. Consols close very firm. London at yesterday's prices.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates.—
France, Italy, and Switzerland. One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany. Six p.m., daily.
America (New York & Bahamas). Six p.m., September 30.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwardedonly by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 30TH. Morning Tide, 12.54. Evening, 1, 15.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

WE have been in the habit of hearing a vast deal concerning the inquisitorial nature of the Income-Tax, its espionage and tyranny. We never imagined that the merchants and traders of our city would be called upon to support a system, got up by an individual or individuals, infinitely more perilous to the mercantile community, and beyond all measure more inquisitorial and dangerous, than any power the Income-tax Commissioners possess.

Yet so it is. A prospectus has been left at our office, with a request that we should notice it. It is a neatly got up 24mo of 36 pages, bound in scarlet with gold letters, and bearing a refulgent impress of the Queen's arms. The thing professes to be a "Prospectus of the Registry Journal of Ireland;" all subscriptions to be paid to James Ennis, Secretary. We immediately fancied we had to do with the agent of some powerful Company of Capitalists; but, on inquiry, we found that James Ennis, Esq., was Secretary merely to the Journal. We never heard of a Journal keeping a Secretary before; but, as this projected Journal differs from all others in every point, why not in this? The offices of the Company,—we beg pardon, of the Journal—are at 47, Dame-street. On looking to the Directory, we found the house to swarm with Solicitors. It was a complete nest of them; but the name of James Ennis, Secretary, does not appear. Whether he be a myth, or the embodiment of the spiritual essences of a dozen Solicitors, we know not, but the book is a tangible thing, and rather perilous.

The object of the proposed Journal is to publish, weekly and fortnightly, every legal transaction in which the traders of Dublin may be engaged. It will give a list of all Civil Bill Decrees obtained at Quarter Sessions throughout Ireland! so that if, by accident, absence of evidence, or mistake, a decree is passed against a man, here he is to be gibbeted in print as a scarecrow to all who dispute a debt. Many a man would be inclined to dispute a claim which he considers to be unjust. He might be anxious to obtain a judge's opinion on the point. He will scarcely do so if, when this opinion be adverse, he is to be handed down in this interesting publication to posterity as a maligner. Moreover, every judgment, whether absolute, or conditional, or interlocutory, registered or non-registered, is to be printed here. This alone would go far towards ruining the reputation and prospects of many of our poorer traders. A man may require a sum of money to meet a pressing engagement. He may be perfectly solvent, for his stock may be valuable, or even rising in the market. He borrows the sum from a friend, and gives him a warrant for judgment. In a few days he expects to repay the sum, and settle the matter; but, meantime, that judgment is to be published to the four winds of heaven, and each and everyone of the man's creditors at once come down upon him, and, ten to one, make him a bankrupt or insolvent. Hundreds of such judgments are in the hands of Solicitors themselves. This publication, then, will be not only dangerous, but nugatory.—They will not ruin the character of their clients, but retain both warrant and registration fee in their own pockets. Again, another mode of raising money is by bill of sale. Man trusts man in this world, and if the lender trusts his money, the debtor trusts his reputation to the lender. The money may be advanced on what is called a "bill of sale." It may be, most likely is, only for a temporary occasion, and is not intended to be acted upon. The bill of sale is only a sort of security for the debt. The "Journal" intends to furnish every week a correct list of all bills of sale registered each week in Ireland. Would anything be more certain than this to ruin the prospects of every man who raises money by such a method of procedure? As to collection of debts, the Journal promises to increase frivolous litigation considerably. "In case it becomes necessary to take proceedings in any of the Superior or other Courts of Law in Ireland for the recovery of any debt or account, and that the costs are not recovered against the debtor; a subscriber will only be chargeable with the *actual expenditure* made in the prosecution of the suit; *any other costs will be borne and paid* by the Proprietors." We believe it is not legal for a Solicitor to undertake to charge only costs out of pocket. Why this privilege should be conceded to a "Journal," we do not see.

Again, the "Proprietors" guarantee the most accurate information respecting all a man's private affairs—social position, local standing, and solvency—for the small sum of sixpence! With each inquiry six postage stamps are to be sent. What an opening is here for levying black mail, or ruining the prospects of a man, intentionally or unintentionally! What an opportunity to satisfy the morbid cravings of curiosity! For sixpence you can receive "the best possible information" respecting anyone; for, of course, the knowledge possessed by these "Proprietors" must be unlimited. We should like to know what security they can give that their replies are either reliable or unbiassed. Is it not plain that a society of this kind might be made an engine of the most cruel and unmitigated extortion? It would only be necessary to write to any man in Ireland against whom a judgment is registered, or a legal process instituted, hinting that certain inquiries have been made, in order to command vast sums as hush-money.

The terms of subscription are three guineas and two guineas annually, paid yearly or half-yearly, in advance. What security is there that, if a subscriber be a debtor, the judgments entered against him will be duly notified, as well as those against non-subscribers? Could it not be possible, in this way, to raise a large sum of money in the shape of three guineas yearly from the struggling traders of Ireland?

Any person may, at the present moment, for a trifling fee—one shilling and two pence, we believe—obtain any information he requires respecting judgments in the case of any one with whom he has dealings. The registry is in the hands of the Court, and there can be no sins of omission or commission. We cannot see any advantage whatever in publishing to the world every temporary disadvantage or embarrassment under which a fellow-citizen may labour. We look upon such a Journal as this as a gross abuse of the facilities given by the Courts, and we call upon the officials connected with the several departments to prevent, as far as the law allows, any man, or set of men, from obtaining information from the records, when the publication of that information will tend to hamper trade, to destroy confidence, to betray every man's embarrassments, temporary or otherwise, and may be made an engine for the most cruel and most unmitigated extortion.

The *Times* on French Guiana:—

Whatever be the cause, a French colony is a poor spectacle. French Guiana, of which a picture was given in our foreign news yesterday, is now in a sad state, without labour or capital, the land groaning under mortgages and encumbrances, and the labour prevented from coming into the market by legal shackles. Did the Government even let things alone and do nothing, the colony might right itself in time and come round of itself, but, unfortunately, the Government just steps in to prevent the action of natural remedies. Were the black labour left free to make its own terms, the present landless class of liberated blacks would in time buy out the mortgaged and helpless landowners with the price of their own labour, and the land, having attained the great benefit of cultivation in the process, would pass into the hands of men of capital. This is the natural remedy; but the Government does not allow the colony to right itself. The liberated blacks have their legs tied by a tax which cuts off all stimulus to their exertion, and does not make it worth their while to offer their labour. Their stimulus to exertion is, of course, the prospect of buying land, but they are practically prohibited the purchase of land by a special "fiscal decree subjecting the sale of exchange or small tracts of land to a transfer-tax amounting to 200 or 300 per cent. of their value; while vast and rich estimates are liable only to a duty on sale of 1 or 2 per 1,000." This is the state of things, then. The blacks, excluded from property, will not work; and the landowners cannot relieve themselves from their embarrassments because the land lies idle. The landowners are willing to sell, the blacks are willing to buy, but the law interferes. The French have commonly complained of the insufficiency of black labour, as if that was the cause of the pressure; but the real reason is that they will step in with their artificial enactments, and prevent the black labour from coming into the market. Guiana seems to be suffering now from no natural want whatever, but simply from bad law. And then, in order to remedy the effects of this gratuitous meddling and mischief-making, we have that attempt at a practical revival of the Slave Trade which was made a little time ago. Such are the results of interference with the natural course of things—first, a want of labour made artificially by the law in the midst of a real abundance of that article; and, secondly, a violent remedy to supply that want.

As for the labour of the *bagnes*, which was to have done miracles in French Guiana, it seems to have turned out a dead failure. The convicts make trinkets and toys enough, and supply the officers' rooms with elaborate tables and escritoires. "One man gets curious boxes made, with secret drawers; another orders pieces of furniture composed of the choicest woods; a third has an elegant and costly kiosk or summerhouse constructed." But as for digging and planting, or any work which requires spades, ploughs, or wheelbarrows—that does not enter into the sphere of a French convict's labour. Disease and death, too, have made frightful havoc in this miserable class; the situations of the penitentiaries have not been selected with a correct eye to health, and the climate has done its work. The management is deplorable, and the fifty millions of francs which have been spent upon convict establishments have produced only as yet "a few vegetables for the use of the Staff." Establishment after establishment has been abandoned in consequence of deadly effects of the climate in bad situations. Government employés, doctors, distributors, have yielded to it, besides convicts. Military men are not generally fit managers of such institutions—at least French military men seem not. The dash of the officer may carry him through an African campaign with *éclat*, but set him down in a remote spot, where the eye of France is not on him, to a steady task, set him to conduct a routine of peaceful discipline, and he has not the stimulus he wants to make him work. We greatly doubt even whether the Government at Paris has the eye upon merits of this kind, and whether it has a real place among the recognised claims to honour and reward. Able civilians would probably be better heads of such institutions than officers, but the French Government would not hear of a civilian in such a post. So far from adding by labour to the resources of the colony, the *bagnes* have brought so many additional mouths to consume them, and, to the havoc of disease and death, "a constant deficiency in the primary articles of sustenance, periodically culminating in a famine," afflicts French Guiana. The scene of hardship, want, and sepulchral horrors has the effect which those scenes so often have, and does not soften and humanise, but brutalise the French officer. An examination of the goods and areas of the Military Governor of the Penitentiary of St. Marie, at La Comte, showed that that high and responsible officer occasionally wore a cuirass of human skin. "A convict had died whose breast was covered with exceedingly beautiful tattooing. The commandant of the station knew this, and had the man flayed before he was buried. For a moment it was thought that this human relic would have been put up for auction with the officer's other effects, but fortunately it occurred to somebody that it was rather too disgusting." But, the horrors of Cayenne are not so overwhelming as to produce such a piece of brutality as this, were a French colony properly under the eye of the Home Government. But every officer in a French colony ought to feel as if he were in France. It shows a great defect of administration if he does not, and a French colony never will be what it ought to be till it is made to feel at home in the Empire, and to be—what it is not now—part of France.

The *Times* on the San Juan question:—

We are so accustomed to territorial disputes with the American people in which Englishmen can hardly be brought to take an interest, while their adversaries give play to all the excitement peculiar to them, that we can hardly be surprised at the course which the so-called San Juan dispute has taken. The American papers, and perhaps the American Government, will judge of the course most advantageous to themselves by the tone of public opinion in England. It is to be feared that the people of this country, immersed in the vortex of European politics, will treat the San Juan question as they have treated many others, and that the Cabinet of Washington will find the apathy of British opinion an excellent ally in dealing with a British Minister. It is with no wish to sow dissension between kindred nations, or to be wanting in that courtesy which characterises modern politics, that we express a hope that on this question the Government of Great Britain will be found true to itself, and to those hardy and trusting adventurers who, under the supposed protection of the British flag, have spread themselves over the globe. We are totally unsuccessful in concealing from the world that the habitual practice of the English Government in yielding to every demand of the American Government, and every usurpation of American enterprise, tends to lower the esteem in which the name of Britain is held, and the effect on the dependencies of the English Crown is far more important than any notion which may be encouraged in the minds of Frenchmen or Russians. The fact is, that the Government and people of the United States, by concentrating their whole power and all the vehemence of their disposition on the politics of their own continent, have been able to win advantages over the mother country which, however little they may be felt at home, are not without the very greatest effect on the subjects of the British Crown in North America. There may be something radically wrong in the relation which the colonies of this country bear to the parent State. They may be suckers, and not feeders, as alleged by more than one disciple of the Manchester school. There may be no reason why we, the inhabitants of an island on the North-western shores of Europe, should trouble ourselves with the concerns of a few islets at the distance of so many thousand miles; but as long as we pretend to the supremacy over a great empire—as long as Canada, and Oregon, and British Columbia look up to the protection of our fleets and armies,—as long as we send out governors and secretaries, generals and regiments, so long are we bound to support the national dignity on the shores of the Pacific as much as if the French Emperor had declared war against us, and we were fighting for the leadership of Europe.

With respect to the right to the Island of San Juan, we are not here called upon to pronounce dogmatically. The evidence, to our thinking, inclines strongly in favour of England. There can be no doubt that the "channel" which was used in 1846, the period of the treaty, was one which placed the island under the dominion of Great Britain. The claim of the Americans arises from the fact that since that time another channel has been used by steamers, and has become equally well known with the former. But that the question ought to be what was the channel within the meaning of the treaty of 1846 is plain enough. However, the dispute is like another dispute—one to be settled by negociation where scientific measurement and legal interpretation have failed. It is the act of General Harney, of the United States' army, which has caused the great complication in this matter, This officer, not content to allow matters to remain in the same state as during the last thirteen years, or even to wait while the question was referred home to the two Governments, thought proper to take military possession of the island, and to issue a proclamation establishing the law of the United States, and commanding the payment of the regular Customs duties levied at the ports of the Republic. It appears that the Americans, in their usual manner, had been talking of their undoubted right to the island, and their determination to occupy it, and that Governor Douglas, with the no less characteristic moderation of English authorities, had been holding back from making anything more than a verbal claim. At last, however, the intentions of the Americans were no longer in doubt. They laid in large supplies, and collected materials for building barracks and constructing forfifications; they encouraged squatters to occupy the island; and finally, a number of American troops were landed, with a large quantity of ammunition, while reinforcements were sent for from Oregon, and wherever else restless spirits might be found willing to embark in the enterprise of ousting the Britisher from a portion of his territory. The moderation of the British authorities evidently arose from no fear of the superior force of their adversaries, for the crews of the ships of war on the station would have been quite sufficient to crush the few troops which General Harney had placed on the island. But the temper of the Government at home is so uncertain, and the tendency to under-estimate these American disputes is so strong, that a man in office might well be afraid to call upon the military or naval authorities to assist him against a presuming enemy. Governor Douglas, in the true style of a colonial authority, endeavoured "to avoid a collision." He might have removed the Americans from San Juan, and held that "temporary possession" during the negociations which the Americans now boast, but the fear of the colonial secretary for the time being was before his eyes, and he thought it better to confine himself to a well-written protest, which probably his opponents laughed at.

The American officer who has committed this act was induced probably by the expectation that it would make him great. Harrison, Jackson, and Taylor were raised to the presidency by their warlike exploits. The commander who rescued a Hungarian some years since from an Austrian brig would probably have been started for the same high office if he had only taken the precaution of firing into his enemy; what question, then, that if Harney had been superior in an encounter with the Britishers he would have been sure of some great position in his native State, if not in the Councils of the Federation? Governor Douglas has probably deprived the bold commander of his merited reward by not sending against San Juan a force so small that it could have been readily repulsed, and left the gallant American free to give a glowing narrative of his brilliant exploit. We have every reason to hope that President Buchanan—a man of sense and judgment—will see the necessity of treating this subject in a proper manner, and leaving the Pacific boundary between the two nations to the decision of diplomacy. We cannot suppose that the Americans, however elated at their presumed victories over the English on American questions, will think themselves powerful enough to withstand the arguments that could be brought against them, if England, peaceful enough while the semblance of legality is observed, were to learn that the Republic was disposed neither to recede nor negociate. No kind of boasting or hectoring is, we hope likely, to have any effect on the Government of this country. We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted in these paltry disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires an explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. Buchanan will at once declare that General Harney acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force. Of the island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and settlers in those parts. They believe that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, and that, England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one any approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights, undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer.

The *Daily News* on the probable Settlement of the San Juan Question:—

Much that was harsh and offensive in the news of the occupation of the Island of San Juan by United States troops as it first reached this country disappears on the assurance, given to the world on authority, by a contemporary, that General Harney, the commander of the forces of the Republic in Oregon, took that step on his own responsibility, and without instructions from the Federal Government at Washington.

England and America are sufficiently opposed to each other in particular interests to give them an opportunity of demonstrating in their mutual intercourse the value and force of the principles which distinguish them from the other nations of the world. Both are free, both Protestant, both have deliberately chosen the ways of peaceful industry. It behoves the Governments of both to justify their proud position by frowning on violence and war. Both can afford it. Each respects the valour of the other. We know that the Americans will not suffer affront, and they know that we shall not intentionally offer it. On the other hand, they know full well that no English Ministry could stand for a day if it showed an inclination to sacrifice the national honour to any nation under Heaven. What weighty reasons, then, are there for avoiding every foolish demonstration of force, as if either nation could be deterred from asserting its rights. For more than forty years we have been settling with the Government of the United States now this and now that boundary line between the possessions of the two Powers. Having hitherto succeeded in peaceably adjusting all disputes of this kind, we have at length arrived at the last, and we have a right and we believe every reason to expect that this San Juan question will yield like the rest to the reasonable and conciliatory treatment of the statesmen of the two countries.

The *Morning Herald* on China:—

It is understood to be the intention of Government to make only a limited use of the Indian army in the prosecution of the war with China, and that by far the largest portion of the forces to be employed in this new contest with the Celestials is to be sent from this country. We cannot too strongly impress upon the Cabinet the importance of dealing decisively with the Chinese in this matter. This is no time for trifling. It is too late now to inquire whether the treaty was drawn up in the best chosen language, whether the mysterious Sovereign of the Celestial Empire ever intended to allow his capital to be profaned by the presence of the barbarian, or whether Mr. Bruce could have made his way to Pekin, escorted by Chinese officials, instead of British gunboats. What we have to deal with at present is the fact that a British fleet has been repulsed. In the East everything depends on our *prestige*. Take away the opinion entertained of our strength, and the celerity with which we are able to punish insults, and you have taken away the very foundation of our power. The Chinese have now beaten us. Certainly the odds were terribly in their favour, but that does not prevent a rumour being spread amongst the Chinese that the British power has been broken. Elated by victory, our enemies will make superhuman efforts to follow up what they, of course, regard as a brilliant success, and we must be prepared to fight a battle that will be contested with a vigour and persistence unusual in Eastern warfare.

Another point to be borne in mind is, that the people of this country will never submit to play a secondary part in this war. The quarrel is ours, even more than that France. It is the British flag especially that has been insulted; they are English sailors and English soldiers who have suffered the most, and in whatever is done Great Britain must take the lead. That our ally should decide upon immediate steps for punishing the affront to the French Ambassador is absolutely necessary, if he wishes to make himself respected by the Chinese; but the British Government must send out a force proportioned to the interests at stake, and strong enough to carry out with speed the objects for which it will be sent. The truth is, that the men who fought against us the other day on the Peiho are probably of a very different race from the Chinese who formerly served as targets for the muskets of our soldiers. During the reign of Catherine II. of Russia, an extensive emigration took place of Calmucks, or wild Tartars, which has been generally attributed to the extortions and insults of Russian officials. Be that as it may, the sudden flight of so large a population to the Chinese frontier was regarded as a serious calamity by the Russian Government, and many efforts were made to bring back the fugitive Calmucks. The Chinese refused, and the result was the acquisition of a race of hardy soldiers, who have ever since remained faithful to the land of their adoption. It is not difficult to believe that Sang-ko-lin-sin, Imperial Commissioner, Prince of Potolakutai, of the Korchin tribe, is a descendant of some wild Calmuck who preferred to live in exile rather than submit to the extortion of hungry officials in the days of the great Catherine. The official account of the battle of the Peiho is given by the Imperial Commissioner. It by no means appears certain that the Emperor had given instructions to resist the approach of the ambassadors; and the tone of the despatch rather leads to the conclusion that Sang had taken the responsibility on himself. He informs his master that the "barbarians, disobeying reasonable injunctions, burst into the inner waters, and commenced firing upon our soldiers" He "cannot bear to speak minutely" of their insolent bearing during several days. Sang then proceeds to declare what is in direct opposition to the real facts of the case, that Captain Willes' boat was not fired at on the night of the 24th of June, and endeavours to take credit to himself for his submission to the "proud rebellious bearing" of the enemy, "thus encouraging the barbarians in their pride, and feeding the fury of our soldiers." The Emperor of China may be inclined to look with favour on a success, though had Sang been defeated in his attack on the "barbarians" his acts would probably have been disavowed. But, be that as it may, it is certain that the enemy against whom our sailors and marines had to contend are more formidable than any we have as yet encountered in China. These reasons, however, should not divert us from carrying out an enterprise in which success is a necessity, and where no failure need be feared if reasonable precautions are taken.

If this Calmuck hypothesis be correct, it would account in some measure for the supposed complicity of Russians in the recent fight on the Peiho; but it seems impossible not to trace a connection between the efforts now being made by Russia in the East, and the policy steadily pursued by the Russian Government ever since the days of Peter the Great. Whether Russian engineers did or did not direct the Mongols or the Chinese in their late transient success against our troops, it is certain that Russia is preparing for a great struggle with us in Asia and the East. Their facilities for carrying on commercial intercourse with China and Japan are, at present, greater than our own; and if their exertions for the construction of a railway between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea are successful their command in the Caucasus will enable them to enter into a formidable competition with us for the commerce of Upper India. Our course, then, is perfectly clear. We must put down, with all possible speed, this hostile movement in China, and prove to the Emperor of China, if it be necessary, within the walls of Pekin, that the British flag can never be insulted with impunity, and that England wants no aid in the protection of her commerce.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

To secure variety is evidently a guiding principle in the management of this popular theatre, and a sounder principle could not be acted upon for the purpose of winning extended patronage. This has been the main element of the success of this little theatre. The performances have been varied and judiciously selected, and have included some of the most eminent performers in the different walks of the drama, high and low comedy, music, burlesque, &c. At present there is a very efficient company, and the entertainments are creditably presented, and highly amusing. A succession of well-filled houses reward and encourage the enterprise thus exhibited. Last evening the programme comprised four pieces, commencing with the *King's Wager*, in which the quiet drollery of Mr. Ellerton, as *Samson Tybbs*, occasioned great laughter. The interesting drama of *Dominique the Deserter* followed, and afforded Mr. H. Webb a fair opportunity of displaying, in the part of *Dominique*, his strong capacity for a really telling delineation of character requiring an accurate conception and fervid acting. We must also refer to the ability shown by Mr. Norton, and the excellent performances of Mrs. Parker and Miss Annie Parker, both justly esteemed favourites.

THE COMMONS OF LUSK.

Yesterday a court was held in the Bankruptcy Court by the committee appointed under the provisions of the Juvenile Convict Prisons Act (Ireland), and other acts incorporated therewith, for the purpose of hearing the claims of all persons having, or claiming to have, any rights or demands in respect of the extension and withdrawal of commonable or other rights, in or upon the lands or commons, known as the race, course of Lusk, under the award of Joseph Fishbourne Esq., duly appointed as arbitrators in that behalf, and bearing date the 31st day of January 1857, and under and pursuant to the order of the High Court of Chancery in said matter, bearing date 22nd January, 1859, and entitled "*Ex-parte* the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland:" in the matter of the Act of the 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 24, being the Juvenile Convict Prisons Act, 1856, to the credit of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and all other persons interested in all that and those the lands called the Race-Course Commons, in the parish of Lusk, barony of Balrothery East, in the county of Dublin, containing 131 acres 11 perches, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; and in the matter of the 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 24, being the Juvenile Convict Prisons Act, 1856, to the credit of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and all other persons interested in all that and those the lands called the Race-Course Commons, in the parish of Lusk, barony of Balrothery, East, in the county of Dublin."

Mr. Hans Hamilton, Q.C., and Mr. J. A. Curran were appointed by the committee to act as arbitrators.

Mr. Coffey, instructed by Mr. N. A. Hamilton, appeared as counsel for the commissioners; Mr. Reeves represented the Earl of Howth; Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan attended to watch the proceedings in his own behalf. Mr. Costelloe, Mr. Thunder, and Mr. Tracey appeared for a large number of the people of Lusk, who claimed the right of pasturage on the common.

It appeared that a certain sum was awarded by Mr. Fishbourne to the commoners of Lusk, and it now became necessary to apportion the amount of that award to the several persons claiming a right to the common.

The names of a large number of claimants having been taken down, the court adjourned to this morning.

Steps are being taken among Old Harrovians, and especially Dr. Vaughan's own pupils, with a view to publicly testifying their admiration and gratitude for his services to Harrow School.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Balmoral, Sept. 27.

Her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, left the Castle yesterday morning for Altnagussack, where her Majesty remains until this day.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking, and joined her Majesty at Altnagussack last evening.

The Prince of Wales and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, made an expedition to the Linn of the Vat yesterday.

Despatches from the Governor of St. Helena were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers have left the Grove, near Watford, to join the party visiting the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton House, near Salisbury.

The Earl and Countess of Ripon left their villa, at Putney-heath, on Tuesday, to visit the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, at Wilton House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned on Monday evening to Penmaenmaur, Conway.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., left London on Monday evening, for Wilton House, where he is entertaining a large party of distinguished friends.

Captain and Miss Higgins have arrived at the Hibernian Hotel, from Harrogate.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., and Lady Esmonde, have returned to Johnstown Castle, from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Granard, at Castleforbes.

The Hon. G. B. Prittie has returned to his seat at Clonmel, from Dunmore, county of Waterford.

Mr. John Ball and Mrs. Ball have been visiting at Mount Trenchard and Adare Manor. Mr. John Ball was in Limerick on Monday, and visited several of his friends.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P., has returned to Armagh, from Omeath, Newry.

Lord Otho Fitzgerald and Mr. Frankland have arrived in Strangford Lough, in the Eugenie yacht.

Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M.P., has left Dover for Mostyn Villas, Tunbridge Wells.

Colonel Hope Graham, C.B., of the 59th Regiment, has arrived in Dublin, on leave, from the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, Cape Mounted Rifles, has also arrived from the Cape.

Mr. Roundell Palmer and Lady Laura Palmer have left the Oatlands Park Hotel, for Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil are expected to reach Burghley House next month.

M. Charles Jenner, Ingeneur des Ponts et Chasseurs, having completed an inspection of the British Isles for the French Government, left Kingstown on Tuesday, for Amsterdam, *en route* to Colmar.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has arrived at Turin.

Several of the French journals announce the arrival of Mr. Disraeli at Bayonne, and are evidently under the impression that it is the late Chancellor of the Exchequer who is thus travelling in France. The gentleman in question (*Galignani says*) is the eminent statesman's brother.

Venerable Peers.—In consequence of the demise of Viscount St. Vincent, Lord Sinclair, one of the Scotch representative Peers, becomes father of the House of Lords, having been born in 1768. The next peers in seniority are Lords Lyndhurst and Guildford, having been born in 1772.

Arrivals at the Gresham Hotel:—His Excellency Baron Von Wagner, Prussian Minister to Mexico, from England; Captains Massey, Edgeworth, Vallanee, Cowan, Chaffay, and Smith, of the 5th Lancers, from Newbridge; Captain Ford, Scots Fusilier Guards; H. G. Soulard, Esq., from St. Louis, America. Departures:—Edmund Dease, Esq., and lady, for Rath House.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel:—Colonel Sir A. Tulloch, Lady Tulloch, and suite; the Rev. Henry Woodward, Miss Darby, and Miss Woodward; Captain Hedry, Charles Spooner, Esq., Mrs. Spooner, Miss Spooner, and family; Mrs. Dodwell, Miss Dodwell, and suite; Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Moss, W. Ryan, Esq., Mrs. Ryan, and family; Mrs. Blake, family, and suite; — Watts, Esq., and Mrs. Watts; the Rev. William Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Wilberforce.

The Church.

DIOCESE OF KILDARE.—The union and prebend of Nurney, in this diocese, has become vacant by the demise of the Rev. William Cox, at the advanced age of 82. Mr. Cox has been incumbent of Nurney for fifty years. The vacant living is in the gift of the Archbishop of Dublin, as Bishop of the diocese. Its value is about 160*l*. per annum, without glebe-house. Mr. Cox was likewise first Canon in the Chapter of Kildare Cathedral.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society for the following subscriptions:—Capt. Wethered, 14th Depot Battalion, £1; A. Hall, Esq., £1; Capt. Beamfill, £1 1s.; Miss Walsh, 10s.; W. Walsh, Esq., 5s.; Miss Sharpe, 10s.; George F. Brooke, Esq., £1; Samuel Bewley, Esq., £1; Miss Bewley, £1; Rev. A. Hamilton, £1; R. Atkinson, Esq., £1; Rt. Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, £1; F. R. Davis, Esq., £5; J. R. Ganstu (don.), £1; Mrs. Bramston Smith, £1.

The Army.

The Gipsy Bride disembarked her troops at Portsmouth yesterday morning.

The 9th Lancers also disembarked at Portsmouth yesterday morning from the Liverpool.

The detachment of the 10th Foot await further orders from the Horse Guards.

It was stated in the IRISH TIMES, a few days ago, that a movement had been commenced in Exeter, with the view of giving the 9th Royal Lancers, who are expected to arrive in that city from India shortly, a hearty and substantial public reception. Since then a numerous and influential meeting has been held in the Exeter Guildhall, to determine what form of popular welcome should be adopted. The Mayor (Captain Tanner) presided, and the Earl of Devon, Sir H. F. Davie, M.P., Sir E. S. Prideaux, the Rev. Chancellor Harington, and others, addressed the meeting, and referred in glowing terms to the heroic deeds which the 9th Lancers had performed during their eighteen years' service in India. It was stated that the regiment had left the Exeter Barracks for India 18 years ago; that then the present gallant Commander, Sir Hope Grant, was Capt. Grant; and that at that time it was the privilege of Chancellor Harington, as chaplain at the barracks, to wish this distinguished General "God speed." It was resolved by acclamation to invite the whole of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment to a public banquet in the name of the city of Exeter. Liberal subscriptions towards defraying the expenses were contributed by the Earl of Devon, Sir H. F. Davie, Sir E. S. Prideaux, and various other gentlemen and tradesmen, and it is anticipated that a very large sum will be obtained.

In our report of Wednesday of the general inspection at Woolwich of the Military Train, by Major-General Sir R. Dacres, K.C.B., it was stated that Major Shervinton commanded. That gallant officer is Major of Brigade of the Military Train. The two battalions which were inspected were under the command of Colonel Erskine and Major M'Court, the former being in command of the two battalions on the occasion of the inspection.

The Navy.

The Duke of Somerset, accompanied by several members of the Board, left the Admiralty on Wednesday morning for Plymouth, to resume the annual official tour of inspection.

The chartered East India troopship Gertrude, 950 tons, Commander Thomas Speding, arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday, from Calcutta, having on board the last of the detachment of sick and wounded troops who are to be sent home from India during the present season, under the command of Brevet-Major W. Rudman, 32nd Light Infantry, and in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon J. Tulloch, 10th Regiment. When near the coast of Africa, and distant about 400 miles from Algoa Bay, the vessel was caught in a tremendous hurricane which nearly laid her on her beam ends, carried away her mainyard, foreyard, and jibboom, and washed two of the seamen overboard, one of whom could not be recovered. During the voyage cholera broke out on board, and notwithstanding the unremitting attention of Mr. Tulloch, the surgeon, assisted by two army apothecaries on board, it committed the most serious ravages, several deaths having occurred from that cause, including Mr. Stevens, chief mate, a seaman, and several soldiers.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieut. W. V. S. Bridges, to the Hogue; Lieut. H. L. C. Rawlinson, to the Trafalgar; Lieut. F. H. Blair, to the Blenheim; Lieut. A. C. Curtis, to the Beagle; Lieut. T. W. Simeon and Lieut. Henry Waller, to the Perseverance; Lord Walter T. Kerr, to the Flying Fish; the Hon. J. B. Vivian, to the Marlborough; Lieut. G. T. Gordon, to the Centaur; Lieut. W. E. Stone, to the Encounter; Lieut. W. O. Butler, and not "Buder," to command the Snap gunboat, commissioned; Lieut. W. K. Bush, to the Odin; James S. Watts, second master, to the Ringdove; John Donald, paymaster, to the Simoom; Henry T. West, assistant paymaster in charge, to the Snake; J. T. Farwell, assistant paymaster, to the Sphinx; E. L. Brookman, assistant paymaster, to the Amphion; Arundel Smith, secretary's clerk to Admiral L. T. Jones; George A. Rowe, clerk to the Impregnable; John P. Dore, clerk to the Centaur; John Ashton, clerk to the Encounter; Albert Allen, clerk to the Pearl; John A. P. Williams, clerk to the Chesapeake; Henry Ellis, assistant clerk to the Ajax; Arthur S. Binslow, assistant clerk to the Cornwallis; George L. Miller, assistant clerk to the Hogue; Cecil P. Walker, assistant clerk to the Eagle; Gilbert J. Vaux, assistant clerk to the Urgent; James Cox and G. J. Sparks, assistant clerks to the Chesapeake, supernumeraries; and Thomas C. Russell, assistant clerk to the Odin.

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK IN DUBLIN.

We have just learned that this noble and indefatigable officer has arrived in Dublin, and is at present on a visit with his brother, the Master of the Lying-in Hospital. We feel assured that the citizens of Dublin will not fail to hail his appearance in this city, and to give some public testimony of the value which they attach to his services in connection with a matter which has naturally excited the greatest interest among all classes of the community. The successful result of his "voyage of discovery" is a source of highest thankfulness, and its satisfactory termination is mainly due to his sleepless personal exertions. We take a just pride in the circumstance that Captain M'Clintock is our fellow-countryman—a fine specimen of an enterprising and chivalrous Irishman. We trust he may long live to serve his Queen and country in the still more prominent position, and the more responsible duties, which he has shown himself capable of fulfilling, and entitled to obtain.

LIMERICK.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY.—Mr. K. Mason Jones brought his three lectures to a close last evening. His lecture on Swift, which was exceedingly able, gained him great applause. He treated the subject in a most masterly manner: his action was singularly unaffected, and his language clear and striking. The sketch which he gave of the biography of the Great Dean was as complete as could be desired; it commenced with the days of his childhood, and terminated with his death. The melancholy which cast a shadow over the termination of his career was, not improperly, ascribed by the lecturer to that absence of "steadfast faith" so often unhappily existing in great characters. The touching histories of Stella and Vanessa were recounted with exquisite pathos, and riveted the attention of the entire audience. The single fault committed by Mr. Jones was his virulent abuse of Mr. Thackeray, which most people considered quite uncalled for. Mr. Jones should remember that there is room in the world for more great men than one. The lecture on Milton, which was given last evening, was not so successful as the two others. Possibly the subject is one which does not enlist Mr. Jones' sympathies so strongly.

The Theatrical Company, of which Miss Marriott is the star, will give a farewell performance on Saturday next. It has not been encouraged in a suitable way, and will not, I fear, be disposed to pay another visit to our city, at least for the present. The petty pride, which, unhappily, forms the chief characteristic of Limerick society is fatal to undertakings of this kind. The Theatre, which is the property of Mr. Fogarty, is always generously placed by its owner at the disposal of the committees of our various charities, free of all charge; and surely this circumstance should have some weight with the public, even though they may not possess sufficient taste for the appreciation of the drama. The company which at present occupies the boards is very fair for a provincial town, and yet, this evening, at the benefit of Mr. Newton (a comic singer well known in the metropolis), the boxes contained but six individuals, even after half-price had commenced. So determined, I may add, were these six individuals to have the full worth of their money, that they vociferously called upon Mr. Newton to indulge them with two encores.

The Committee of the Athenæum has issued a prospectus, announcing that Dr. W. K. Sullivan will commence a course of lectures on Chemistry, on the 5th of October. Subsequent to the lectures an examination will take place, and prizes be awarded to all those candidates who shall be considered to merit distinction. A fee of five shillings for every successful pupil is offered to teachers, as an inducement to prepare young people in an efficient way. The prospectus emanates, in the first instance, from the "Committee of Lectures, Dublin Castle." The taste displayed in offering these five shilling bribes appears to me very questionable.

An inquest was held on Monday evening, on the bodies of James Dooly and Thomas Martin, two of the sufferers in the late melancholy accident on the Shannon. The verdict returned was "Accidental Death;" no new facts were elicited. The interment took place yesterday, the deceased being followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends.

DEFENCES OF THE SHANNON.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Limerick, September 28th.

It gives me great pleasure to be enabled to inform you that Government is taking steps for the purpose of putting the Shannon into a proper state of defence. Those batteries which already exist are being rapidly repaired, and a number of new works are in process of construction on both sides of the river. The island of Scattery, opposite Kilrush, will be furnished with rifled ordnance, which will also be supplied to the shore defences. No pains are being spared with a view to ensure the future safety of this part of the country.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the present Government, in this instance at least, is following the example of Lord Derby. The large increase in the navy of France evidently points to some great maritime enterprise, and the inscrutable character of the Emperor Napoleon is so well known that no one can venture to anticipate what his next move may be. War may break out at the shortest notice; and, should such an event occur, Ireland will probably be the first to feel the effects of the rupture—not so much because a strong blow here would greatly damage the interests of England, as because the feeling is very prevalent abroad, that a few French soldiers, safely landed on the coast, would suffice to kindle among the peasantry an insurrection which could not easily be quelled.

In connection with this subject, I may here remark, that several French gentlemen have lately visited the South of Ireland, and more particularly the district of the Shannon. Many persons suspect, and perhaps not without reason, that their sojourn is due to other motives than those which actuate the ordinary tourist. A French officer whom I casually met a few days since, at Tarbert, after ably pointing out the weakness of the coast, in a military view, added some very interesting particulars respecting the intricate navigation of the Shannon, and the great facility with which a hostile fleet could be piloted up the river. His information appeared to be exceedingly accurate; its completeness in regard to minutiæ surprised me greatly, and convinced me that he had carefully studied the subject. He stated in addition that notwithstanding the efforts of the leading politicians in England and France to cement the existing alliance, he personally believed that, before the expiration of five years, the two Western nations would be engaged in a deadly struggle.

It is satisfactory to know, under these circumstances, that the Shannon at least will be made secure against any attempted invasion, and we sincerely hope that similar measures will be adopted in those portions of the United Kingdom which are exposed to sudden attacks.

COUNTY CARLOW AGRICULTURAL SHOW.
(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGENALSTOWN, SEPT 29.—The annual show, in connection with the Carlow Agricultural Society, was held in this town, on Tuesday last, and may be fairly put down as one of the best ever held by the society since its commencement, fourteen years ago. The horses and cattle were of first-class quality, and the pigs, poultry, butter, &c., could not be excelled. The Bunbury Challenge Cup was awarded to Captain Bunbury, M.P.; and the Tenant-Farmer's Cup to P. B. Mosse, Esq. The society's dinner took place at Mr. Ward's Hotel, to which upwards of one hundred and fifty persons sat down.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—We (*Times*) have reason to believe that General Harney, the commander of the United States' forces in Oregon, took the step of placing a military post on the island of San Juan on his own responsibility, and without instructions from the Federal Government at Washington. He has declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, though it was his intention to hold the island until he heard from his Government at Washington.

THE BURNOPFIELD MURDER.—A pitman, named William Harrison, has been brought before Mr. George H. Ramsey, one of the justices of the peace for the County of Durham, residing at Derwent Villa, near Winlaton, and has made a most extraordinary statement respecting the murder of Mr. Stirling, the young doctor, at Burnopfield, on the 1st of November, 1855. Harrison had been freely telling those with whom he came in contact that he distinctly saw and conversed with one of the men who committed the horrible crime, the circumstances of which are still fresh in the recollection of the public, and for which, it will also be remembered, two men, named Cain, *alias* "Whiskey Jack," and Rayne, were tried and acquitted, at the summer assizes held at Durham, in 1856. If there be not some truth in Harrison's statement, it is difficult to define what can have induced him to state what he did before the magistrates on Friday last. He says that on the day of the murder, whilst he was in the lane, he heard the report of a gun, and shortly after, on looking through the hedge, he saw a man standing in the wood, who, on seeing him, asked him (Harrison) what he was doing there, and then clenched his teeth at him, and said he would kill him. This man Harrison knew, although he says he only saw his head and shoulders. He also says that he heard the voice of another man, at the top of the wood, call out, "Come here." The authorities have the description of the man whom Harrison says he saw, and hopes are entertained that in a few days he will be captured. It should, however, be stated, that Harrison's master, whose name is Mr. Robert Simpson, of Ryton, on looking over the pay-bill for the time, found that, though Harrison was not at work on the 2nd of November, 1855, he was there on the first and third of that month, and as Ryton is several miles from the scene of the murder, his statement is somewhat contradictory with the circumstance of his being at work on that day. The matter has caused a good deal of excitement at Winlaton and other places, and the renewal of the statement of the circumstances connected with this fearful tragedy tends to involve it in some degree of mystery. It may be that Harrison's statement may prove as unfounded as those of other persons, who, since the trial, have come forward as claimants to having participated in one of the foulest murders that stains the history of our country.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.—It is understood that the whole, or the greater portion of the interesting relics of the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, brought home last week by Captain M'Clintock, of the Fox, will be deposited in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, and will thus complete the relics already exhibited in that establishment as having belonged to Sir John Franklin and others of the crew of the Erebus and Terror, deposited a few years ago.

Some English residents at Turin are preparing to contend at the forthcoming regatta on the Lago Maggiore. Some few days since a hurricane shivered to atoms the four-oared cutter which had just arrived from England. But, no way daunted, another was ordered from Searle's, and it is hoped will arrive in time (the 15th October). Last year the prizes in the three races on the Lago Maggiore were brilliantly carried off by English gentlemen.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Friday, One o'Clock, a.m.

CHINA.

The Paris *Pays*, semi-official journal, announces as a positive fact the arrival of the American Minister at Pekin. He ascended one of the branches at Peiho, accompanied by the members of his Legation. They were not allowed to see anything of the country, and while awaiting an interview with the Emperor, were required not to leave the residence assigned to them.

THE RIOTS AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The case of Peterson, a person implicated in the church riots in St. George's-in-the-East, was re-opened yesterday morning before Mr. Yardley, who decided upon sending it to the sessions.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Patrie* of this evening says—"We believe ourselves in a position to state that the return of the Emperor has been deferred to the 8th of next month." The same journal contains the following: —"The number of vessels and troops which are to form the French Expedition to China has not yet been decided on. Up to the commencement of last August no treaty had been signed between France and Cochin China. The reports of disturbances in Naples are unfounded, but some agitation is reigning there. The Government has taken precautionary measures."

SARDINIA.

TURIN, SEPTEMBER 28.—An official communication in reference to Central Italy is spoken of as having been forwarded by Sardinia to the great Powers.

BOLOGNA.

SEPTEMBER 28.—A contradiction current reports an attested letter of the Abbess of the Convent of Verrucco has been published, which certifies that no soldier has trespassed in that convent.

THE TUSCAN AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome has refused to deliver up the Embassy House, although threatened with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is said he is supported in his refusal by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, 29TH.—The *Journal* of to-day announce that the President of the Council, Baron Von Buest left to-day for Vienna at noon.

TURKEY.

TRIESTE, THURSDAY.—The Austrian Lloyds' steamer just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to 24th inst. A commission has been appointed for investigating into the late conspiracy, and is comprised of the Grand Vizier, the Sheik Islam, the Minister of War, the Minister of Police, the President of the Grand Council, and the President of the Tansimat. Two Generals, several Colonels, and other officers, and priests, have been arrested. Diaffer Pasha of Albania, one of the conspirators, drowned himself during the transport of the prisoners. It is probable that the conspiracy had ramifications in the provinces. The publications by the papers of a communications relating to the affair is prohibited. The vessels composing the squadron of Evolution have returned. The three months' arrears of pay due to the garrison of Constantinople have been paid. The bearer of the firmans will leave the day after to-morrow for Jassy and Bucharest.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY NIGHT, 10, P.M.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool for New York, has arrived, and proceeds immediately on her voyage.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Alderman Carter was yesterday elected Mayor for the ensuing year.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

This affair came off this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 p.m., the competitors being H. Kelly of Tullin, and Thomas Chambers of Newcastle. The start took place from Putney Bridge. Chambers got the call into place, and took up his position on the Middlesex side. Kelly, the London favourite bird, outside. Shortly after four o'clock the men got off, when Chambers took lead, but was overtaken by Kelly, who was ahead of him a boat's length when passing Bishop's Palace, and then a most splendid race ensued. Chambers, who had hugged the Middlesex shore, got out from his opponent and won in a canter. The Londoners are much chagrined at their defeat, hundreds having been lost.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—Funds entirely without animation. Share markets firm, but very quiet.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 29.

Caledonians, 88⅜ 9; Chester and Holyhead, 48¾ 9¼; Eastern Counties, 55¾ 6¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77; Great Northern, 102½; Great Western, 63¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞ 14; Great Northern A. 85 6; Grand Trunk, 9½; Great Southern and Western, 100½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95¾ 6¼; London and North-Western, 93¾ 4; Leeds Northern, 45½; London and South-Western, 93¾ 4; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¼ ¾; North British, 79¾; York and North Midland, 72¼ ¾; Consols closed rather firmer, 95⅝, rather buyers; Shares improved a shade, closing at above rates; Canadians firm and improved; French inactive.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 29TH SEPT., 12-5 P.M.—The Bourse opens very dull, but without alteration in price.

3 20 P.M.—Rentes closed very flat at 69·15, being a decline of ⅛ since yesterday.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 29TH.—Sugar market is very stupid; some 3,000 bags Peruvians, to arrive, have been sold at 20s. Rum firm. A few Trinidads from the quay at 2s. proof; Rice in demand, 11s. 6d. and 12s. paid for sound middling. Jute declining.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 29.—10,000 bales of cotton have been sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Market rather firmer; about 1s. 6d. below last Friday.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Large supply of cattle at market; quality generally very inferior; good sorts scarce, and in fair demand, but little alteration can be quoted. Scotch, top, 62s. to 63s.; middling and inferior, 45s. to 55s.; Irish, top, 58s.; middling and inferior, 40s. to 50s. per cwt. Sheep and lambs, fair supply, but some of them of very ordinary quality; good sorts in fair demand, and prices a shade lower than last week; inferior kinds very dull; sheep, top, 5½d. to 5¾d.; middling and inferior, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; lambs, top, 15s. to 18s.; middling and inferior, 5s. to 10s. each.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The *Times* remarks that the seizure of San Juan originated in the belief that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, that England being too much bound up in the manufacture of American staple-fabrics Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. The *Times* says it is time to put an end to such notions.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Freedom of the City of Aberdeen was presented to Lord J. Russell, yesterday evening, in the Music Hall. In the course of his address he declared that England would never, under any auspices, enter into a congress, unless the rights of the people of Italy to govern themselves without the interference of foreign coercion were recognised. His lordship also touched on party Reform, and concluded an eloquent speech by declaring that England held a beacon on high, which might yet save the rest of the world.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

A deputation from Masons waited on the master builders yesterday. The interview is said to have lasted seven hours, and at its close, was adjourned to this day. The result, whatever it be, will have an important bearing on the strike.

COMMERCIAL.

The City Article of the *Herald* states that at Mark-lane, tendency to advance on Monday's prices was visible. The average price of wheat in England and Wales, for week ending Saturday last, was 4s. 10d. being a decline of only 1d. since August 26th, the decline amounts to 2s. 8d. per quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A movement is on foot amongst the merchants trading with the Cape of Good Hope, having for its object the presentation of an address to Sir G. Grey on his return from the colony.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Hall of Science, City Road, to adopt measures for the total and immediate abolition of flogging in the army and navy. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. Murrough, ex-member for Bridport.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds remain without any movement of importance. British Railway Stocks were weaker in the afternoon. There was a moderate demand for money, the best bills are taken at 2⅜ to 2½ per cent. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £248,000. The £248,000 by the Kent came to hand, but at too late an hour to be dealt with.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds have been steady throughout the day, at the firm prices of last evening. In the discount market there is undiminished ease, and occasional transactions take place at 2¼ per cent. The advices from the continent describe a general absence of speculative business, notwithstanding the superabundance of capital in each of the markets. At Hamburg the rate of discount is only 1½ per cent. In the Railway Market to-day there has been a reaction, especially in the heavier stock. The decline varied from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

INDIAN CORN GROWN IN GALWAY.

We have this day seen a splendid specimen of Indian corn grown at Ardmore, on the property of Thomas M. Persse, Esq. It was grown in an open field without any amount of extra care or labour. It looks every way as full and rich as if produced in the fruitfullest lands of the United States. This is a valuable hint to gentlemen and farmers in Ireland where Indian corn is now used to a large extent.—*Galway Vindicator.*

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Bray Auxiliary of the Protestant Orphan Society was held yesterday, in the School-house, Bray. There was a very numerous attendance. At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Hacket. The meeting, having been opened with the singing of an hymn and prayer, was addressed by the chairman and the Rev. Eugene O'Meara, who gave interesting details of the operations of the society during the past year, and impressed on those present the claims for support it possessed on their Christian benevolence. A collection was then made, and the meeting closed with prayer.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

PROBABILITY OF RENEWED HOSTILITIES.

The *Herald* correspondent reports that Austria and Piedmont are both making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. A renewal of hostilities is apprehended by many persons.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, SEPT. 28.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here. Separate conferences between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries have taken place.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Some fresh details have been given in a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. The forces is to consist of 12,000 men, chosen from the best men of every corps. It is certain that all men of a regiment are not equally fitted to endure the climate. A depot to repair deficiencies is to be established near Hong Kong or Shanghai. The departure of the force cannot take place earlier than the first fortnight in November.

ITALY.

The Dictator of Modena has given orders for the purchase of 30,000 marine rifles, and also of the horses of the Piedmontese cavalry, which have been re-formed.

NAPLES.

A telegraph despatch from Naples announces that the King has left for the Roman frontier, for the purpose, it was said, of having an interview with the Pope.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes is stated by the *Journal Des Debats*, to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

The anti-official journal of Madrid, denies that any convention exists between France and Spain, relative to Morocco.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The steamer North Briton, from Quebec, on 17th inst., arrived here about 10.30 this morning, bringing 73 passengers. The advices are quite unimportant. The Quebec Timber trade was very dull. Freights 28s. 9d. to 22s. for Liverpool and Greenock. At New York on the 16th cotton was quiet. Flour and Wheat are idle and cheaper. Indian Corn scarce, and firmer. Pork firmer. Beef steady. Freights firm. Cotton to Liverpool, 732. Nothing later from New Orleans.

GRAND CRICKET WEEK.

Saturday, the 24th, saw the beauty of his Excellency's ground incumbered by a numerous attendance of the fairest portion of the creation. Fortune frowned fiercely on the Military. The admirable fielding deserved a better fate. Where the whole was so good it is invidious to particularize, yet we cannot pass over in silence a left handed catch at point by Mr. Johnson, or the fielding at long leg of Mr. Temple. I Zingari fielded admirably. Captain Marshall sustained his well-earned reputation with the bat, and E. C. Leigh, as is his wont, made up in the leeway when much required—*vide* score.

THE MILITARY OF IRELAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain Temple, 55th Regiment, b W. Fiennes ...	0	c Fitzgerald, b W. Fiennes	4
R. Johnson, Esq., 10th Regiment, Skelmersdale b W. Fiennes ...	0	c J. Leigh, b W. Fiennes	5
T. Morewood, Esq., b Denne ...	3	c Denne, b W. Fiennes	4
E. Berger, Esq., 10th Regiment, run out ...	1	b C. Fiennes ...	23
R. Ducane, Esq., Scots Greys, b Denne ...	1	c Marshall, b C. Fiennes	6
J. Aldridge, Esq., 20th Regiment, run out ...	1	b W. Fiennes ...	15
Captain Glyn, c Denne, b W. Fiennes ...	5	c J. Leigh, b C. Fiennes	0
Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment, not out ...	0	b Denne ...	5
Major Hillier, 5th Lancers, b Denne ...	0	b Dennes ...	6
Captain Dymond, not out ...	1	b W. Fiennes ...	1
Colonel Sullivan c Creyke, b Denne ...	0	b W. Fiennes ...	0
		Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 5 ...	10
Leg byes ...	1		
Total ...	13	Total ...	79

I ZINGARI

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. W. Fiennes b Dymond ...	6		
Lord Garlies c Sullivan, b Glyn ...	7	not out ...	2
Hon. E. C. Leigh c Johnson, b Berger ...	17		
Capt. Denne, R.A., c Morewood, b. Glyn ...	3		
Capt. Marshall, A.D.C., run out ...	22	not out ...	1
W. Creyke, Esq., b Berger ...	0		
R. A. Fitzgerald, Esq., c Temple, b Glyn ...	8	b Glyn ...	1
Lord Skelmersdale c Johnson, b Glyn ...	2		
Hon. C. Fiennes b Berger ...	0		
Hon. J. Leigh not out ...	4	c Ducane, b Berger	0
Hon. F. Ponsonby b Berger ...	4		
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 7 ...	12	Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; ...	2
Total ...	80	Total ...	[illegible]

Monday, the 26th, the Military, aided by Lawrence and Doyle, returned with undaunted spirit to attack their foes of Saturday on the same friendly battlefield, but owing chiefly to the admirable innings of Captain Denne and Mr. Bingley were in a considerable minority in this unfinished match. Although the game was not completed, yet was its commencement, progress, and conclusion marked by that good fellowship and agreeability which ever pervades these matches. Lord Skelmersdale, vigilant as a watchdog at the wicket, curtailed Doyle's stay there, when its longer duration would have been dangerous. The following is the score:—

THE MILITARY, WITH LAWRENCE AND DOYLE.

Major Hillier, 5th Lancers, b Bingley ...	0
Colonel Hume, 55th Regiment, b Bingley ...	3
E. Berger, Esq., 10th Regiment, c and b Bingley ...	20
P. Doyle c Skelmersdale, b Bingley ...	10
C. Lawrence c W. Fiennes, b Bingley ...	0
P. Ducane, Esq., Scots Greys, b C. Fiennes ...	8
J. Aldridge, b C. Fiennes ...	5
Captain Glyn, 1st Dragoons, C. Fiennes ...	1
Hon. Major Fiennes b C. Fiennes ...	2
Captain Temple, 55th Regiment, b Bingley ...	0
J. Morewood, 80th Regiment, not out ...	0
Colonel Sullivan, 5th Lancers, c C. Fiennes, b Bingley ...	8
Byes, 3; leg byes, 1 ...	4
Total ...	61

I ZINGARI.

Lord Garlies run out ...	1
Hon. W. Fiennes c Doyle b Glyn ...	[illegible]
Hon. E. C. Leigh b Lawrence ...	6
Captain Denne, R.A., b Lawrence ...	31
J. Bingley, Esq., b Lawrence ...	33
Captain Marshall, A.D.C., run out ...	7
W. P. Creyke, Esq., c and b Glyn ...	12
R. Fitzgerald, Esq., b Lawrence ...	6
Lord Skelmersdale not out ...	14
Hon. C. Fiennes b Lawrence ...	2
Hon. J. Leigh not out ...	3
Captain Lascelles did not go in.	
Byes, 19; legs byes, 2; wides, 5 ...	26
Total ...	152

The grand match between the civilians of Ireland and the celebrated Zingari Club will be continued this day, in the Phoenix Ground. A military band will be in attendance, and the ground thrown open to the public.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

Triennial stakes—Star of East, 1st; Compromise 2nd.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 29.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95½ ⅝
Account ...	95⅝
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON FUNDS.

Consols money, ...	95⅝ ½
Consols for Account, ...	95⅝ ¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95½ ⅝
Account, ...	95⅝ ¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95½ ⅝
Account, ...	95⅝ ¾
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 26; Caledonians, 85¾ ⅞; Great Northern, 102 ½; Great Northern A., 86; Great Western, 63¼ ⅛ 8; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞ ⅝; London and South Western, 92⅝; Midland Stock, 105½ 5; North British, 59¾; South Eastern, 76⅛ ¼; York and North Midland, 72½ ⅛ ⅛. Consols are steady at 95½ ⅝; Shares dull, and very inactive, at rather lower prices; Stock very freely offered, and tone weak; Canadians very weak; French inactive.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

There was an excellent supply of every description of Cattle at our market to-day. Best beef fully sustained last week's quotations; middling and inferior went off quietly at about last week's rates; good sheep met with a ready sale, without any variations in price; inferior qualities submitted to a slight reduction; store lambs and sheep were abundant, and moved off steadily at a slight increase over last quotation. Beef, 54s. to 60s. per cwt. mutton, 5½d. to 7d. per lb.; veal, 6½d. to 8d. per lb. There was a good supply of heavy pigs, stores, bonhams, &c., which met a fair sale without any alterations from the prices of this day week.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 29.—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts, but very moderately with sheep, calves, and pigs. Calves were in fair request, at an advance of 2d. per 8lbs., otherwise trade inactive at Monday's currencies; beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,200; foreign, 252; cows, 134; sheep, 7,110; foreign, 1,510; calves, 176; foreign, 80; pigs, 312.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET SEPT. 29.—Firkin Butter—first quality, 106s. per Cwt.; second quality—100s. per Cwt.; third quality—94s. per Cwt.; Cool Butter—10d. to 1s. per lb.—J. Macken, Inspector.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 29.—White wheat, 20s. to 23s. 3d.; red wheat, 18s. to 21s. 9d.; barley, 14s. to 16s. oats 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 29.—1sts. 110s.; 2nds. 106s.; 3rds, 95s.; 4ths. 87s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—1,800 in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Sugar market excessively flat, the few lots sold were 6d. cheaper than yesterday. Coffee—market steady, so far only 7,000 bags; Cannon Mipore, have been sold at 82s. 6d. to 100s; Tea quiet; common congou, 1s. 5d. cash. About 13,000 packages for sale to-morrow. Rice steady. Rum firm. Saltpetre quiet; latest sale, 8¾ per cent at 37s. 6d; 5¼ at 38s. 6d. Tallow flat; on spot 57s. 9d. to 58s. October and December 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Sales probably about 7,900 bales, market unchanged, Imports 2,990, previously 42,466.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—John Moore, Quebec, Cork; Ingleborough, Bahia; Maria Teresa, Odessa; Eliza Jenkins, Taganrog; Wanderer, Alexandria; Sybil, Alexandria; Intended, Galatz; Sarah Anne, Marseilles; Iona, Ibraila; De Tweriger, Cagliari; Anna, Ibraila; Isabella, Constantinople; Ledskialf, Odessa; Arabian, Hartsport; Alliance, Taganrog; Mora Corfu, Berthshire, hence to Wilmington, 27 days out; loss of Galley, boats, and 2 men; lat. 48.419 N. long, 28 W.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W.S.W., fine; Portadown, S.W., dull; Coleraine, S., blowing strong; Derry, W.S.W., wet; Cork, W., fine; Queenstown, W.; Waterford, N.E.; Limerick, S., wet; Valentia, S.W.W., fresh breeze; Kingstown and Bray, S.W., all fine.

ENGLISH.—Lancaster, S.W., fine; Manchester, S.W., fine; Gravesend, W., fine; Chatham, W., fine; Dover, S., fine; Newcastle, S.W., fine; Goole, S.E., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, N.W., showery; Ayr, S.E., hazy; Dumfries, E., rain; Glasgow, E., fine; Greenock, S.E., fine; Paisley, W., fine; Port Glasgow, S., showery; Stranraer, S.S.E., fine; Troon, S.S.W., hazy; Wigton, S., very wet.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols ...	95⅛ 95
Ditto for new account 13th October ...	95
New 3 per cent Stock ...	shut
Ditto for account 10th November ...	94⅞

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	74½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000 ...	100½
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank ...	35¼
National Bank ...	57⅛ ¼
Royal Bank of Ireland ...	28¾

STEAM.

Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
Ditto Half Shares ...	51⅛
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ...	95⅛
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47¾
Ditto shares of 1836 ...	44¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial Building Co. ...	34½
Consumers' Gas Co ...	8⅞
Grand Canal Company, ...	37 xd

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited) ...	14s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3⅛
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited) ...	48½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction ...	44
Great Southern and Western ...	106⅜
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	52⅜ xd
Ditto Half Shares ...	26⅛ xd

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛ 95	95 94⅞	95⅛	94⅞		95⅛
Ditto Account			95⅛	94⅞ ⅞	95	95⅛ 95
3 per Cent. Stock					95	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞	94⅞		94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account		94⅞	94⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock	241					241

THE REPORT OF THE BOOTERSTOWN AND BLACKROCK BIBLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JULY, 1859.

President—The Rev. Beaver H. Blacker; Treasurer and Secretary—Mrs. Kelsall, 2, Waltham-place, Merrion-avenue.

In presenting the report of what has been done during the past 12 months, the Committee of the Booterstown and Blackrock Bible Association desire to express their thankfulness to God for having permitted them to continue throughout another year their exertions in the circulation of His Holy Word.

Within the district with which they are more immediately concerned the work has progressed very satisfactorily; all who had not a copy of the Bible, and were willing to receive it, having been supplied, as far as is known, either by the Committee or by the Colporteur employed by the Society; and, as stated in the balance-sheet, a donation of £33 has been made to the Society's funds, to assist in meeting the pressing wants of other and less-favoured localities.

A change having been effected in the *status* of the Association since the last anniversary, it may be well to give the following extract from the Annual Report of the Hibernian Bible Society (April, 1859):—

"The Booterstown and Blackrock Association, which has recently assumed to itself a position independent of the Dublin Auxiliary, of which it had previously been a component part, is now directly in connexion with the Parent Society. The return this year is, consequently, in some measure defective [a portion of the receipts having been paid to the Dublin Auxiliary]; but it contains sufficient to justify the expressed belief that, as the Association has been confessedly hitherto most energetically conducted, laudable exertions having been made both in raising funds and in circulating the Scriptures throughout the district, so the change lately and deliberately effected shall, under the Divine blessing, be productive of satisfactory results. Your committee have with thankfulness to acknowledge the receipt of a free contribution of £25 from the new Auxiliary."

Last April the committee of the Hibernian Bible Society liberally granted Bibles and Testaments (to the amount of £1 18s. 3d.) for the use of the daily male and female schools, Cross-avenue.

With the many encouragements and motives for exertion presented to them, let all Christians take their part in circulating the Scriptures among the population, as the surest means of promoting their spiritual and temporal interests. Not only have we the promise of God to assure us of the final success of His Word, over all opposition, but the aspect of the present times encourages us to labour earnestly for its dissemination. There is now a spirit of inquiry, which various causes have contributed to produce among the people, such as did not previously exist, and being with many directed to the subject of religion, it presents a favourable opportunity for the circulation of the Scriptures, the knowledge of which can alone satisfy honest inquiring minds. Those, therefore, who love the Word of God, and know its power, are imperatively called upon to embrace the opening thus presented, and to contribute and labour for its circulation, at the same time praying that the copies [of the Scriptures disseminated may be brought home to the hearts of men by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, so as to prove the power of God to the salvation of their souls.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST JULY, 1859.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To balance in Treasurer's hands	1 0 10	By Cost of Bibles and Testaments	5 5 0
" Collection after Annual Meeting	2 5 6	" Donation to Hibernian Bible Society	33 0 0
" Collections, Subscriptions, and Donations	35 16 9½	" Printing Annual Report, Notices of Meeting, &c.	2 9 0
" Sale of Books	1 0 3	" Balance in Treasurer's hands	1 12 9½
	£40 14 3½		£40 14 3½

Examined by me, and found correct.
HENRY W. MULVANY.

1st August, 1859.

The Bible Depository in the Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, is open every Monday morning (immediately after the prayer-meeting, which commences at ten o'clock), for the sale of Bibles, Testaments, and Portions. Copies of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Hymn-book used in Booterstown Church, in different sizes and bindings, and at very moderate prices, may likewise be purchased at the same time; but the accounts of sales are kept distinct from those of the Bible Association.

For a long time there was a great want of a proper book-shop in the town of Blackrock. Mr. John Hazley has undertaken to remedy the defect, and receives orders for all good religious periodicals and publications, large and small. He has on hand a supply of Bibles and Testaments from the Bible Depository, and likewise Prayer-books, Hymn-books, and other suitable publications, which many persons living in the neighbourhood may be glad to find thus brought within their reach.

Annual statements of the Sunday and daily male and female Schools, the Lending Library, the Dorcas Society, the Missionary Association, and the Auxiliaries to the Protestant Orphan Society, the Orphan Refuge, and the Claremont Association for Deaf and Dumb, are printed and circulated.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An annual soiree of the Young Men's Association in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey-street, was held in that building on Wednesday evening, 28th instant. About 120 persons were present. After tea, the Rev. Mr. Morrisson was called to the chair, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at presiding over that society, which was the oldest Christian Association in this kingdom, being now in the 14th year of its existence. Having made several able remarks, he called on the secretary, Mr. Marchbank, who read the report.

Mr. S. E. Busby addressed the meeting on the subject of the "Connexion of Printing with the Reformation." He said that more than 3,000 years ago a strange wish had been uttered by a man steeped to the very lips in misery. Though his body was a mass of revolting disease—though his very wife adjured him to "curse God and die," yet Job, from the midst of all his sorrow, could see so far into the glorious certainty of a resurrection, that he breathed the earnest wish, "Oh! that my words were printed in a book; for I know that my Redeemer liveth." That wish had been often re-echoed by many a pious heart, from the days of patient Job downwards; and though there might have been little idea of the reality which we see, yet if the spirit of Job could now look upon this age, how he would rejoice at seeing his wish accomplished so fully! To understand the wonderful effect which the art of printing exercised upon religion and civilisation, let us glance at the condition of the world previous to the discovery of the art. For fourteen long centuries the world had been declining in knowledge; the church had been becoming gradually more and more corrupt, until at last the night of ignorance reached its deepest gloom in the years that are now known by the title of the "Dark Ages." The corruption of Christianity, the destruction of western civilisation, the inroads of the barbaric nations, the dread doings of the "Destroyer of Nations" and the "Scourge of God," had all conspired to the growth of ignorance. In the tenth century many of the clergy could not read; and in Spain, such was the poverty of the religious orders as regards manuscripts, that many monasteries used in turn the same copy of the Gospels, and of Jerome's Epistles. In the same century Bishop Leofric of Exeter presented a copy of the Gospels to a monastery, and this was counted a most munificent gift. The incendiary work of the Saracens, when they burned the Alexandrian Library, with its 700,000 volumes, so that the citybaths were heated for six months' by the manuscripts and parchments, was ably seconded by Gregory VII., who, with a blind hatred of everything Pagan, destroyed some of the finest literary remains of antiquity; and very probably to this cause is to be attributed the loss of the missing books of the history of Livy. The Crusades, though in the end productive of a reaction for good, were, during their progress, fatal to the cultivation of knowledge. The greatest of the Crusade chiefs gloried in their ignorance, so that when they had conquered a Greek town or city, the pens, parchments, and ink of the scribes were exhibited as the ignoble instruments of an effeminate race. Pope Adrian IV., the first and last Englishman who ever sat in the Pontifical chair, was so impressed with the ignorance of his fellow-countrymen, that he sent over copies of the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, that the people of England might not be altogether destitute of religious knowledge. One hundred years before the discovery of printing, Richard Fitzralph, Archbishop of Armagh, sent some priests of his diocese to Oxford, that they might be instructed in theology; but it was in vain, for Oxford did not possess the books necessary for their instruction, and the poor Irish priests were obliged to return as they went; but the time was coming. The Morning Star of the Reformation had arisen in the person of Wickliffe, who made the first translation of the Scriptures into English. He writes that in his day many of the clergy could not read—many did not know the Ten Commandments. His New Testament was sold for £2 16s. 8d., and the whole Bible cost £100. He left behind him a numerous sect of followers, the Lollards, or Hymn-singers, as the word implies. He died, and was buried; but, when his peaceful remains were disinterred, that they might be burned and cast into the sea, by order of the Council of Constance, it was no far-fetched fancy to imagine that such was symbolical of his doctrine being carried to every quarter of the world. Such was the state of learning and religion when Faust appeared in Paris, and sold his copies of the Scriptures for various prices—as low as 50 crowns, and as high as 750. But his secret could not long remain undiscovered. Such was the extreme beauty and regularity of the pseudo-writing—the defects and beauties precisely the same—that the sensible conclusion was come to that it must have been the work of the devil. Such was the superstitious feeling of the age, that the very whisper of witchcraft was enough to raise alarm, and this was skilfully employed by the opponents of the Bible. The brief-men, or writers, being chiefly interested in the matter, compassed sea and land to bring discredit upon the new art, but in vain. The Vicar of Croydon made use of this remarkable saying in a sermon—"We must root out printing, or printing will root out us." Wolsey, with the acumen that belonged to his character, saw plainly that force would not stop the progress of the art, and counselled the Pope to fight learning with learning, that so the common people might be suspended in doubt. In 1468, manuscripts had fallen 80 per cent. in value. It was no wonder that the early printers and binders should inscribe upon their commemoration leaves the remarkable words, "*Laus Deo.*" In accordance with Wolsey's tactics, the clergy sought to retain the press in their own hands, and thus it happened that the early printers were located in some religious foundation. Traces of this were to be found at the present day, in the custom of calling a body of printers in an office a "chapel"—

"Each printer hence, howe'er unblest his walls,
Even to this day his house a *chapel* calls."

The 16th century came, and with it came the great change from ignorance to knowledge, from darkness to light. Between 1526 and 1600, no less than 326 different editions of the Bible, complete or in parts, were issued in England. When Luther came, how great was the aid he received from the press! Without it, he was but a contumacious monk; with it, the world's benefactor. Tyndale and Coverdale carried on the work in England till at last appeared the simple line, still to be seen in our authorised version, "Appointed to be read in churches," and the work was done. Now, what had been done? Since the year 1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society had issued 26 millions of Bibles and Testaments, in 148 different languages or dialects. The speaker concluded with some practical inferences from the facts he had laid before the meeting.

Mr. Simionton next addressed the meeting on the importance of such associations. He said that their object is the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of young men; that the composing of essays exercises the mind in looking for information, arranging the material so collected, and forming it so as to convey the ideas in suitable and forcible language. By the observations made by the members in succession afterwards, mind is made to act upon mind, a fluency of delivery is effected, and additional light brought to bear on the subject. In these essays and conversations the true aim is to make human learning auxiliary to that which is pre-eminent; to keep science in its proper channel, as the handmaid of religion, knowing that unsanctified knowledge puffeth up and is power to do vast evil. The gift of speech, whereby we are distinguished from the beasts that perish, was imparted as a high trust, to be employed for the glory of the Giver. He then showed the important position occupied by young men—that upon their manliness, courage, and virtue, the happiness and welfare of society greatly depend—that, by pursuing a right direction, they may gain everlasting honour, but, by pursuing a wrong direction, may fall into everlasting contempt. They may possess all the qualities which dignify, and adorn our nature, or be blasted by those vices which degrade and dishonour man. When the infamous Cataline attempted to overthrow the liberties of Rome, he began by corrupting the young men, discerning what constitutes the safety of a people—the virtue and intelligence of its youth; that the point of honour with the young men of the age should be to become the young men for the age, the guardians of our generation, by whom its virtues shall be promoted and its vices held in check that by God's blessing we may leave the world better than we found it. He then affectionately invited the young men present who were not members to join such an association, where, by interchange of ideas with their fellows, most important results might be effected. Though their numbers were small, the ocean is composed of drops; the cable which securely holds the mightiest vessel which crosses the vast and trackless deep is formed of single fibres, firmly knit together, and society, in like manner, is composed of individuals. Sometimes a sentence, uttered and forgotten by the speaker, has, by being preserved in another mind, proved like a stone thrown into a lake—the centre of a circle of effects, widening and extending to the remotest ages. Those who set out in a right direction, resolved to push forward, and trusting in Providence, generally succeed. Some men are born to greatness, some have greatness forced upon them, some work themselves to greatness; these are the truly great men, and to [illegible] every name of celebrity in the literary and scientific world. Having introduced, as examples, Demosthenes, Sir I. Newton, Dr. Chalmers, and others, he said that though knowledge is power, it is power for either good or evil, according as it is rightly directed or guided amiss, and allowed that in one of the most educated nations on earth, Atheism confounded the first elements of society, blinded age, rank, and sex, in indiscriminate proscription and massacre; the hoary head was brought without mercy to the block, and the weeping infant was cast into the fire, by men who had no pity, though they had head knowledge by which they could instruct the world; that the anatomist, as he explores the wonders of the human frame—the philosopher, as he penetrates the secret laws of nature—the astronomer, as he traces the harmonious movements of the heavenly bodies—the historian as he follows the course of time, and marks the rise and fall of nations—each in turn may be blind to the hand which formed and which guides all material things. But "a Christian is the highest style of man." He can look on the beautiful works of creation; see the lofty mountains, the verdant fields, the waving wood, the glittering river, the blue canopy of heaven, and smiling say, "My Father made them all." He hears the whisper of His goodness in the breeze, sees His majesty mirrored in the ocean, His beauty beaming in the moon, His glory effulgent in the sun, His sublimity in the lovely midnight sky, studded with countless worlds, all sustained by His Almighty hand; and Christianity numbers among its most devout disciples many to whom science has awarded its most distinguished honours. Mr. S. closed with a few remarks on the importance to each of realising the life and power of godliness in his own experience.

Other members eloquently addressed the meeting, and all were highly pleased with the proceedings, which terminated at a little before 10 o'clock.

THE IRISH PACKET STATION FOR AMERICA *VIA* GALWAY.

We lay aside very pressing matter to give room for the insertion of those names that are assisting to consummate our claims to this great national undertaking, *which is nothing short of patriotic*:—

Denis Moylan, Harcourt-street, Dublin, J.P., merchant; Richard Wilson, 47, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, alderman; Archibald M'Comas, Exchequer-street, Dublin, merchant; Samuel Dobbin, Esq., 60, Blessington-street, Dublin; Rev. William C. Stackpool, LL.D., Kingstown, county Dublin; John Scott, Esq., 16, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin; James Burton, Esq., 12, Great Brunswick-st., Dublin; Patrick Quinn, 21, Spittalfields, factor; Thos. Lenehan, 103, James's-st., Dublin, mercantile clerk; Michael Quinn, Phœnix Park' Dublin, constable, constabulary; Lawrence Reynolds, Queen-street, Dublin, alderman, merchant; Henry Maunsell, Farmstown, county Limerick, and 78, George's-street, Limerick, J.P., barrister; Henry Osborne, 10, Gannon's Buildings, Phibsborough-road, storekeeper, Midland Great Western Railway Company; Charles O'Connell, Esq., 71, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; Matthew Carroll, 15, Patrick-street, Dublin, provision dealer; Francis Rinn, 49, Patrick-street, Dublin, grocer and spirit dealer; James Pigott, 10, Watling-street, Dublin, accountant; William Fetherston, Glenmore, Crossmolina, barrister; Frank Sheppard, Roscrea, solicitor; John Stafford, Esq., Portobello, Elphin; Thomas Phillips, P.P., V.G., Roscommon; Samuel Croker, Clonmel, retired resident magistrate; John Boyton, national bank, Cashel, accountant; Richard Smithwick, Esq., J.P., Birchfield, Kilkenny; Thomas Kelly, Esq., 1, Hardwicke-place, Dublin; Patk. Power, 42, Henry-street, Dublin, grocer; Patrick Johnson, Rossnaree, Slane, county Meath, farmer; Michael Boyle, Roughgrange, Duleek, county Meath, farmer; George Hampton, 12, Manor-street, Dublin; Denis Cleary, Esq., 4, Upper Sherrard-street, Dublin; Samuel Watson, 69, Meath-street, Dublin, corn and flour factor; Henry M'Gill, Edenderry, clerk of the union; John E. O'Ferrell, 48, Mountjoy-street, solicitor; Alexander Bredan, Portadown, co. Armagh, physician; Edmond Fitzgerald, Toberaea, Charleville, farmer; Thomas Roche, Pilot Cottages, Bullock, Kingstown, County Dublin, pilot; John Andrews, Warrenmount, Mill-street, Dublin, clerk; Patrick Considine, 33, Queen-square, Dublin, officer of Inland Revenue; John H. Palmer, Newcastle, county Longford, shepherd; Daniel Kenny, 9, Thomas-street, Dublin; William Meara, Parsonstown, merchant, chairman of T.C.; James Phelan, 42, Meath-street, Dublin, Italian Warehouseman; Juliana Webb, 9, Winetavern-street, spinster; Richard Scott, 16, Middle Gardiner-street, solicitor; Michael Kennedy, 81, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, grocer; Mary O'Connor, 17, George's-quay, Dublin, spinster; Timothy O'Connor, 17, George's-quay, Dublin, coal factor; James M'Donnell, 45, North-wall, Dublin, vintner; Francis M'Namara, J.P., Esq., Doolin, Ennistymon, Clare, Esq., J.P.; James Hughes, 3 Lower Summer-hill, Dublin, Italian warehouse; Denis Doyle, 37, North Cumberland-street, Dublin, rectifier; Michael O'Beirne, 9, Crampton-court, mineral water manufacturer; Martin Murphy, 9 and 10, Henry-street, Dublin, merchant; Peter Talty, 10, Henry-street, Dublin, merchant; Henry J. Burton, Carrigahater, Kilrush, D.L., J.P.; John Francis Callaghan, 23, Lower Bridge-street, Dublin, merchant; Margaret J. Paisley, 3, Carlisle-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin; John Nolan, 25, Lower Bridge-street, Dublin, merchant; William Armstrong, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin, inspector of police; Michael Moran, 7, Ardee-street, Dublin, axletree manufacturer; Michael Doyle, 89, Lower Mecklinburgh-street, Dublin, provision dealer.

THE IRISH TRANSATLANTIC PACKET COMPANY.

Sir Cusack Roney has published a letter, replying to strictures on his previous communication, in which he says—after denying that he has any connexion with any Transatlantic Steampacket Company, which would lay his motives open to suspicion:—

"I shall limit myself at present to reiterating my conviction of its then complete accuracy. It is asked, 'Why does Sir Cusack come out with this little bit of news at this particular crisis?' This is my answer:—The information which I have already given to the public reached me on the 19th inst. I thought the matter over that evening, and early on the following morning I wrote my letter. The only person of any kind whose opinion I sought, or with whom I communicated, was a literary friend, totally removed from all influences beyond that of desiring to give me the best advice according to his judgment. His reply was, 'If true, you ought not to hesitate a single day about publishing it.' Having, on the 21st inst., had a visit from two of the gentlemen connected with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I mentioned the course I had taken. I was strongly urged to defer the publication of my letter, on the ground that its appearance at that time would operate injuriously upon the share market, and would affect the issue of shares, which was then going on successfully in Ireland. I had not previously heard of this issue, but having learned it, I declined to accept the reason offered to induce me to withhold the information I possessed. As it was, and is still, my belief that those persons who intend to take shares should, at all events, have the warning I could give them, I gave it; with what result, as far as I am personally concerned, it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon. I have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that my letter has aroused in Ireland a spirit which puts beyond all doubt the realisation of the Galway contract, and in this position I leave it.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

"CUSACK P. RONEY.

"London, 27th September, 1859."

We never blamed Sir Cusack Roney for writing his note; but we now, still more than previously, feel that it would have been wiser had he not excited uneasiness when he seems to have had so little of definite ground for his opinion. He speaks of the "then" accuracy of his statement. Is it *now* inaccurate? What is the exact information of which Sir Cusack became possessed? What does it all amount to? These are the questions of interest to Irishmen, not whether the writer has sympathies with this or that scheme. He penned his note with an excellent intention, we have no doubt; but the labouring mountain brought forth only a paltry mouse. Sir Cusack Roney told us nothing we did not know before. We always believed the Government would re-appoint the committee next session; but the question is, should that make us fear for the contract? That the Irish public think not, their readiness to invest in the line indicates.—*Evening Mail.*

MEETING AT CORK.

A meeting was held in Cork, on Wednesday, on the requisition of the Mayor, to consider the best mode of promoting the claims of Cork Harbour, as a packet station, a port of call, and a naval station, and also for the organisation of such a local body as would best aid in developing direct communication between Cork and America and elsewhere. The meeting was respectably and influentially attended. Amongst others present were—The Mayor, Lord Fermoy, Dr. Lyons, M.P.; Mr. Scully, M.P.; Mr. Maguire, M.P.; John N. Murphy, D.L.; Edmund Burke, D.L.; Captain Seymour, Mr. Donegan, J.P.; Mr. Boland, J.P.; Mr. Usborne, J.P.; Mr. James Cleary, Mr. D'Esterre Parker, Mr. Browne, of the Victoria Docks, Passage; Mr. T. Hewitt, Mr. M. J. Barry, Mr. John Deane, Mr. George Scott, Queenstown; Mr. Michael Hayes, Sir John Benson, Mr. Philip Scott, Mr. Francis Jennings, Mr. Richard Victor Roche, Kilkeenstown; Mr. Patrick Barry, Mr. T. Mahony, J.P.; Mr. Martin Mahony, Mr. A. Sloruch, Mr. Felix Mullan, &c.

The proceedings were opened by his Worship the Mayor, who briefly dwelt on the necessity of practical steps being taken to press the claims of Cork Harbour as well upon Government as upon the mercantile world. There was no reason, he said, why Cork should not be a naval station; and to press the merits of Cork on the mercantile community, organisation was necessary.

Lord Fermoy expressed his opinion that the two questions, of a naval station and of commercial intercourse, should be kept separate, and each dealt with on its own merits, and at the right period. His lordship referred in detail to the advantages of the port, not only for direct communication, but to receive the traffic from other channel ports, and then transmit it to its destination. He urged the importance of a business-like movement which enlisting the sympathy and assistance of all the local bodies and public companies, would materially aid in applications to such carrying companies as Cunard's and the Great Eastern; and he pointed out the necessity of influential applications being made to them to avail themselves of so safe and convenient a harbour. In reference to the question of a naval station, his lordship expressed his belief that Lord Palmerston would entertain it favourably; he was favourable to Cork some time since, when out of office—and he was not a man who held one opinion in and another out of office. Lord Fermoy recommended local organisation and a paid secretary; and he recommended the latter as the cheapest and best mode of going about the business.

Mr. Scully, M.P., next addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, in which he gave an elaborate description of the advantages of Cork Harbour. The hon. gentleman was particular in desiring it to be understood that any movement made in favour of Cork was not intended in a hostile spirit to Galway.

Lord Fermoy then formally proposed a resolution in accordance with his suggestion for a local committee.

Dr. Lyons seconded it; and in doing so he promised the aid and corporation of the Harbour Board and of the Cork Steamship Company. He denied that no effort had been made previous to the Galway project by Irishmen to establish direct communication between Ireland and America, and he instanced the fact that the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic from the United Kingdom was the Sirius, a vessel belonging to a Cork company.

Captain Seymour gave a history of the origin of the connection of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Company with Queenstown, and attributed it mainly to the efforts and influence of local organisation.

Mr. Maguire stated that he believed circumstances placed them in the best position to induce Sir Samuel Cunard to have his vessels call regularly at Cork; and the fact that he lowered his demand from £500 to £250 a voyage round was sufficient proof of his desire to be pressed to do so. He (Mr. Maguire) hoped that the Galway project would succeed; for if it were to fail, Ireland would soon lose all interest in the estimation of the great companies. If it fell to pieces—which he sincerely trusted would not be the case—the Cunard Company would very soon back out of their proposition to call every voyage at Cork. An immediate step might be taken with respect to the Great Eastern, by inviting her to the harbour; and once that her directors found that she could ride in safety in it, and swing about without fear, they would soon learn to see the difference between it and such ports as Milford—especially on a dark or stormy night.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Usborne advised an immediate application, through the Mayor, to be made to the directors of the Great Eastern Company.

A subscription was then opened, and several sums contributed.

Mr. M. J. Barry was appointed secretary.

Lord Fermoy was moved to the second chair, and after a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the meeting broke up.—*Cork Examiner.*

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

"Medical Practitioners in all parts of the Empire may be supplied with Vaccine Lymph, without any expense from the National Vaccine Establishment, 8, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dame-street, 29th Sept.

SIR,—The above extract from the circular of the National Vaccine Establishment cannot just now be too widely circulated, more particularly as it is well known small pox has been latterly more prevalent than usual, attended, too, with much mortality. It therefore becomes a matter of great importance that medical men, union workhouses, dispensaries, &c., through Ireland, should have every facility in getting Vaccine Lymph, in sufficient quantity, and free of all expense. I beg, therefore, to forward you the address of the National Vaccine Establishment, and the mode of applying for the Lymph, which, I am sure, seeing the great public benefit you will confer, you will have the goodness to insert in your next impression. It is not generally known through Ireland that medical practitioners may be supplied with Vaccine Lymph, without any expense (not even a postage stamp), from the National Vaccine Institution, 8, Russell-place, Fitzroy square, London. Letters of application for Lymph should be addressed, "unsealed," to Dr. Hue, Registrar of the N. V. E., Russell-place, Fitzroy square, and enclosed in an outside cover, directed thus:—"To the Clerk in Waiting, Privy Council Office, London, S. W;" writing on the left hand corner, the words, "National Vaccine Establishment." I received a few days since, one dozen points of "Lymph" neatly put up in a gutta-percha envelope. I wrote for it on Tuesday, and received it by mid-day mail on Friday, free of all expense. This fact is the more important as there is, strange to say, a charge of 2s. 6d. for two points, at the Cow Pock Institution, Dublin. Yet, the supply at the Institution "is being used up as fast as obtained," the demand from the country is so great. I would suggest to my professional friends in the country to copy Dr. Hue's address in this letter, and the mode to pursue in applying for the "Lymph."—Your obedient servant, P. W. LONG, M.D.

SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED HORSES AND PURE-BRED STOCK AT LUCAN.

This sale came off on Wednesday, 21st, at Mr. Malley's house, St. Helen's. The day was most favourable, and the attendance unusually large.

Several of the thorough-bred horses were evidently of the right sort, and excited a good deal of attention. Mr. Murphy, the well-known dealer, bought Smut for seventy-five guineas. Smut was got by Mildew, and his dam by Yellow Jack; he is likely to prove an excellent steeple-chaser. Mr. Murphy also bought, for forty guineas, a yearling colt, by Anglesea, out of Tidy. Capt. Croker, of Ballynagarde, was the purchaser of a very neat brood mare, by Birdcatcher, with promising colt foal, by M.D.; both were knocked down for 50*l*. Miss Goold, of Castle Baggot, as usual, evidenced her discrimination by selecting a very racing-looking filly, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, dam by Harkaway, for 25*l*.

The sheep (Leceisters) were excellent, and descended from the flocks of Lords Clonbrock and Polwarth, and Messrs. Hamilton, La Touche, and Ryal. The following were the principal purchasers—Lord Talbot de Malahide, ewes at 2*l*. 16s. each. Mr. Butler, Priesthouse, 2*l*. 9s. Rev. Mr. Bryan, and Mr. M'Donnell, Inchicore, 2*l*. 8s.

The lambs sold from 1*l*. 6s. to 2*l*. 16s. each. The rams, embracing some very fine ones, sold at from 3*l*. to 6*l*. each.

A large quantity of farm machinery and implements were disposed of at rather low prices.

Mr. Bennett conducted the sale, and gave, as usual, great satisfaction to the buyers. A most excellent luncheon was provided by Mr. Malley, which was disposed of "without reserve."—*Agricultural Review.*

REVISION COURTS—THURSDAY.

The revision of the Parliamentary list of voters was resumed yesterday, by the revising barristers, Messrs. Shaw, and O'Hara. No question of interest arose during the day.

THE RECENT MURDER AT KILLARNEY.

A private inquiry was held a few days ago in Miltown, before Edward Rae and James Godfrey, Esqrs., respecting the late brutal murder in Killarney. Two witnesses were examined, and their depositions forwarded to Killarney by Constable Cowming. The nature of their information is, of course, a secret.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan, City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Merchant's-quay, on the body of a woman named Catherine Bennett, who died rather suddenly the previous evening. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was seized with a violent attack of English cholera, and died in two hours after. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

IMPORTANT.

Being obliged to extend and alter our promises to accommodate our increased trade, we have, for the convenience of our customers, removed our business temporarily to the Drawing rooms of 4, Upper Sackville-street.

We have determined on opening our new establishment with an entirely new stock, and for the purpose of effecting a rapid sale of our present large, and elegantly-assorted stock of first-class Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate (bought for ready money), have re-marked all the prices, making such large reductions as must ensure an immediate disposal through the rare advantages we offer to purchasers.

C. MARSH AND CO.,

Removed during alterations to the Drawingrooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, on the same side of the way).
Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—Repairs of all kinds executed on the usual moderate terms.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, may be consulted free on his painless method of adapting Artificial Teeth, which has given so much satisfaction for the last seven years, during six of which he solely designed and personally executed for Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St. Vincent's Hospital, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, from the year 1852 to 1858. Therefore, Mr. O'Duffy trusts his long experience in all branches of his profession will entitle him to the confidence of the public.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME-STREET, opposite the Lower Castle-yard. At home from Nine till Six. Fee for operation from 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from ...	£0 5 0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement ...	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—VACCINATION AND TEETHING.—Since the Legislature has rendered vaccination compulsory, and appointed vaccinators to certain districts, skin diseases have been more common. This arises from the great difficulty of avoiding error in the selection of an untainted vesicle. If the lymph be impure, the arm of the little patient becomes too much inflamed, the skin looks unhealthy, and soon peels off, and the scalp, ears and neck present a mass of sores; when teething commences, all these symptoms are exaggerated. But Holloway's Ointment is a perfect antidote to this disorder. No nursery should be without it.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—At the hour I write all over France councils of war are being held in the board-room of every journal in the land to debate a question of life or death to the liberty of the press. War to the knife is proclaimed in the *Moniteur*, and the intellect of the country is discussing whether to take up the gauntlet flung down by the Duke of Padua, or sneak into silence and realise Plato's definition of the human animal—penless footmen, *bipedes implumes*. This Corsican, Arrighi Duke of Padua, forgets he has Frenchmen to deal with, and his arrogant barrack-room notification this morning is not a simple reprimand of any single paper, but a sweeping manifesto launched out against the whole collective press of the empire. The national pride is deeply wounded, and France is not disposed to cut in the eyes of Europe the sorry figure she must make if the thinking faculty and the attribute of manly utterance in French is to be thus "snuffed out by an article" in the *Moniteur*. The style and wording of this comprehensive menace is not French, though it may be excusable in a Corsican. The Duke of Padlock says to those who ask for a law to supersede caprice in press matters, that he "loyally" refuses all discussion, and loyally insists on arbitrary control, ignorant of the origin and significance in French of the word loyal, which has *loi* for its very root. The sophistry of the Home Minister throughout the whole of this official document, where he harps repeatedly on "respect for the *law*," assuming that there exists such a thing now in France, would suggest to a *dilettante* in derivations that Arrighi had its etymology in "rigging" with a timble. It is, however, a far more momentous and alarming affair than admits of mere verbal criticism; otherwise, as the historian Livy was reproached with provincialism for using the *patois* of his native Padua, the Duke of that ilk makes himself liable to a sort of Corsican Patavinism.

The metropolitan editors here are perfectly aware of the reason for the two stoppages of the *Globe* in Paris, that of Saturday and Wednesday last week, and feel grateful for their London allies rushing to the rescue. As the *Globe* has given a disinterested and cordial support to the French Emperor uniformly since the 1st of January, a rebuke from such a quarter is keenly felt, and may induce serious reflection in the underlings who rob the mail bag, and think such petty larceny can benefit their scheme for stifling fair discussion.

Nothing else is talked of all over town to-day. People meet each other on the Boulevards, on the Bourse, in the galleries of the Palais Royal, and in cafés innumerable, the only topic of interest being—"Have you read that insane article in the *Moniteur*? Are the ordonnances of Charles X. half as bad?" There is some idea among theatrical circles of drawing an immense auditory by announcing for representation, at the Porte St. Martin, Victor Hugo's forgotten drama—*Angelo Tyran de Padoue*.

Having nothing new or fresh to write concerning the *imbroglio* in Central Italy, it is sure to interest your readers if I rake up from an old book-stand at Genoa, lately inspected by Taxile Delord of *Le Siecle*, the contents of certain police reports furnished to the Austrian governor at Venice during Lord Byron's residence at Ravenna. These documents were found in the Venice archives on the sudden evacuation of that city in 1848. The first paper is dated from Rome, 2nd Oct., 1819, stating the poet lord's departure from that place and intention of visiting Venice:—

"On the 12th of this month an English peer, one Byron, starts from Rome; he passes for a poet in his own country, and is suspected of affiliation with the secret society of *Roma Antica*, at least his style of writing has been described to me as of the 'romantic school,' which, I presume, means *carbonaro*. He is known for the exaggeration of his Liberalism. I have seen reason to keep an eye on this individual *volger un' occhio a questo individuo*)."

The reply from Venice filed and marked "copy," states his arrival there, but that "an *intrigue galante* had caused him to go to Ravenna, and that having met at the house of a Venetian lady, one Signora Benzoni (?), the wife of old Count Guiccioli, who had come to Venice for medical advice (I omit from delicacy the complaint), he had gone to the Legations after her, and having returned, to the stupefaction of all, Madame Guiccioli had reappeared at his Palazzo at Venice, and on the 6th of November the husband had come in a rage to recover *sua traviata sposa*." No assistance or redress, however, was to be given old Guiccioli, as "he and all his family were *perturbatori* (disturbers of public tranquillity) in Romagna."

The lady, of course, must be also one of the secret society of *Roma Antica*, as her conduct is of the sort emphatically known as *romantic*; but in the Italian language the *quiproquo* is natural enough, as there is no term that exactly renders the English or French word, *romanesca* having quite another meaning.

The moral of all these documents, which form a volume, is, that not only the Legations, but Rome also, have been from 1819 to the middle of May, 1859, (for 40 years!) filled with Austrian spies, and actually governed by Austria, though a puppet might be the nominal sovereign—and this is called "the independence of the Holy See!" Was there ever such a farce?

GERMAN REFORMS.

A Berlin letter contains the following:—

"It appears every day more and more evident that the secondary States will not remain simple spectators of the German movement, but that they are convinced of the necessity of doing something to satisfy the general wish for a reform calculated to strengthen the defensive system of Germany. It is well known that the German Constitution tends not only to the establishment of a central government, but to remodel the military institutions, which are very defective, particularly in the petty States. It may be remembered that Prussia has before pointed out that a reform in this particular was indispensable, and that object has been the first to occupy the attention of the secondary States. Among the propositions discussed by the Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, who lately assembled at Munich, are pointed out the following:—In order to remedy the insufficient instruction in military matters among the officers of the States of the second and third rank, a military Academy shall be formed in Southern Germany, probably at Frankfort; at present, the officers of the petty Northern States mostly receive their instruction in the military schools of Prussia. In the next place, in order to strengthen the military power of Germany, the contingent shall be increased from 1½ per cent. of the population to 2 per cent. This proposition had been before made, and by other States. Lastly, that the organisation of the army shall be modified so that Wurtemberg and Baden shall form one *corps d'armee*, and the Hesses, Nassau, and the Kingdom and two Duchies of Saxony another. Hitherto, the 8th *corps d'armee* has comprised, in addition to Wurtemberg and Baden, Grand Ducal Hesse; the 9th was formed by Electoral Hesse, the Kingdom of Saxony, Nassau, and Luxembourg, while the Duchies of Saxony formed a corps of reserve; this modification will, however, be one of mere form. It is also in contemplation to re-establish the German fleet restored by Austria, and the materials of which were sold by the Diet by public auction."

AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

Shortly before he left Vienna for Lemberg, Count Goluchowsky, the new Minister of the Interior, sent a circular to the Stadtholders of the provinces, of which the following is an analysis:—After alluding to the Imperial Manifesto of the 15th of July, in which his Majesty spoke of the necessity for legislative and administrative reforms, his Excellency says that every effort must be made to restore the balance between the revenue and the expenditure, as it is morally impossible that the administration can be good if the finances are in a state of disorder. "I therefore expect that the chiefs of the provinces will do all in their power to simplify the administrative organisation, in order that the burden on the State treasury may be less heavy." The Minister then states that the Government intends, without delay, to take the following matters in hand:—1. To settle the question relative to the future position of the Protestants in Austria. 2. To determine the civil and political rights of the Jews in a way that shall be in keeping with the condition and peculiarities of the different provinces. 3. To regulate the municipal and communal affairs, making due allowance for the peculiarities and necessities of the different provinces, and to transfer a part of the business at present transacted by the Imperial authorities "to the autonomous private organs" (municipal and communal authorities). 4. To establish a representation of the provinces by means of the estates. The Stadtholders are ordered strictly to uphold the principle of the unity of the empire, but they are to make allowance for the peculiar customs and habits of the different nationalities, and freely and openly to direct the attention of the Minister to any evils which may exist, and to any improvements which may appear requisite. The Government *employes*, whether in or out of office, are only to give expression to opinions which are in accordance with their oath of fealty. They are also to be patient, obliging, and kind to the public, and to win the confidence and good-will of the people by doing all in their power to expedite their business. *Employes* who have made themselves particularly unpopular in one place are to be removed to another, and those who are not acquainted with the language spoken in the province in which they are placed are to learn it with all speed.—*The Times.*

TUSCANY.

(*From the Correspondent of the Times.*)

FLORENCE, SEPT. 22.—The war between the Italian people and their clergy continues to rage with unabated fury. The Bishop of Reggio refused to lend his Cathedral for the celebration of a funeral service in honour of the Italian volunteers slain in the war of independence. He, again, would not allow a *Te Deum* to be sung in the same Basilica as a thanksgiving for the voted and accepted annexation of the Duchy of Modena to Piedmont. It was similar conduct on the part of the Bishop of Bergamo, as you have been told, that led to deplorable scenes of riot and violence (but not, as it has been slanderously added, of plunder) in that city, and exposed that prelate to some rough usage, which might have proved fatal to him, and, at any rate, caused no trifling damage to his episcopal abode. In Reggio the people behaved with greater patience, and came off with an easy and blameless victory. It so happened that there were in the diocese priests who dared in worldly matters to disagree from their spiritual superior. You know that 300 of these good shepherds were so keenly alive to the national feeling of their flock as to append their signatures to the petition which prayed for the dethronement of that doughty champion of the cause of "Holy Faith," Francis V. of Austrian Este. Some of these, it appears, offered the Church of San Prospero, for the solemnisation of those rites which were forbidden in the Cathedral. Henceforth, the *Duomo* has, by the common consent of the whole population, been left silent and deserted. The Bishop and his Canons may say mass to the rats and bats of their desolate minster; San Prospero is full day and night.

These are trifling events, but big with momentous results. Woe to the Pope and to all his hierarchy if the Italians find that there may be a church for the people as there is one for the Princes! Woe to the unity of national Catholicism if there are clergymen who dare to raise aloft the banner even of mere political dissent!

SARDINIA.

The *Diritto* of Turin relates the following occurrence:—

"On Sunday last, when the Royal train arrived at the station of Alessandria, another train with 800 Hungarians, who had formed part of the levy effected in Piedmont during the war, was about to start for Genoa. The Hungarians, on perceiving the Royal train, greeted it with an interminable '*Eljen!*' which means 'Long live the King!' His Majesty, touched with this cordial manifestation, sent for General Klapka, who accompanied the Hungarians, and requested him to thank them in his name; he further expressed his sympathy for the Hungarian cause, and encouraged him to hope that a just and noble cause could not fail to triumph in the end. The words, being repeated by General Klapka to his countrymen, produced an immense sensation."

CENTRAL ITALY.

Apropos of the *Moniteur* article, the *Times'* correspondent at Florence writes:—"The spirit of the Italians, I tell you in sober truth, rises in proportion to the hardships and dangers which encompass the national cause. The *Moniteur* is a scourge which only lashes these people out of their indolence and despondency. Nor do I think the rulers of the country, especially in Tuscany, will be below their mission. I have before me a letter written this very day by Baron Ricasoli, the Prime Minister here, in answer to a hot-brained patriot, who, upon the publication of the *Moniteur* bulletin, urged that high-principled statesman to prepare a strong reply to the Emperor's note. I here translate it, because I think it reflects the highest honour on Baron Ricasoli, and gives the Italians good reason confidently to depend on the loyalty and firmness of the man they have placed at their head, and I have no doubt that proud and secure words will be followed by brave and gallant deeds:—

"SIR,—I thank you for the advice you gave me in your yesterday's note. I am happy to assure you that from the moment I was put at the head of the Tuscan Government I never had one moment either of uncertainty or weakness. Uncertainty cannot abide with a man who proposes to himself a complete political design, and fulfils it upon a persevering system, every part of which tends to the fulfilment of the whole. Weakness finds no room in the heart of one who asks for and accepts nothing from his country in return for the sacrifices he is ready fearlessly to make for its sake. I think I am not mistaken if I say that the cause of Italy owes the present height it has reached to the clear political programme, to the uprightness and strength of mind by which the Tuscan Government has so far distinguished itself. I feel assured, and all may feel assured, that neither this Government nor those of Modena and Bologna, nor that of the King-elect, nor the Italian people, will fail in their intent to constitute that strong kingdom which is a universal want, and which alone may enable all of us to call ourselves Italians, as Italy may only, in that event, be said to exist. This, which is our wish, must needs also be the wish of Europe, for Europe may never hope for peace till it becomes an acknowledged fact that 'there is an Italy.' "RICASOLI."

These bold and plain words the French Emperor may take as an answer to his note in the *Moniteur*. Whether Ricasoli will or not hold the same language in his own Tuscan *Moniteur* matters little. He is a man of his word, and every one here gives him credit for fulfilling more than he promises. The more openly Napoleon III. speaks out, the more freely these Italian Governments will act. Hitherto they demand it expedient to *menager* matters, not to give their enemies or their false friends needless provocation; but they are now driven to their wits' end. Soft and conciliatory words avail but little; they must see whether a straightforward and uncompromising line of action will not be the wisest and safest course.

I am told, though as yet I know nothing positive, that the four States of Central Italy will shortly proceed to a convocation of their several national assemblies in Florence. The Hall of the Five Hundred would then have to be fitted out for a number of deputies very nearly realising its old appellation; for by uniting the 170 Tuscan members with the 160 Romagnole, and the 120 between Parmesans and Modenese, the united Central Italian Parliament would come very near the English House of Commons in numbers. The object of this meeting would be the election of a Regent, who should conduct the Central Government of the four united States till such time as the King of Sardinia could, by European diplomacy, be allowed to take possession of what the popular suffrage has made indisputably his own. If the choice of the Assembly were to fall upon Baron Ricasoli, he would make as good a Regent as any man not of the blood Royal.

VIENNA, SEPT. 24.—A person who must necessarily be well aware of what is passing around him a few days since wrote from Rimini to a Vienna friend; and the latter has kindly placed the letter, which contains political information of considerable interest, at my disposal. The Rimini correspondent writes:—

"General Fanti has been here, and on the 9th inst. he reviewed the troops stationed in this city and in St. Arcangelo. The 16 guns belonging to the United Corps are coming to Rimini. On the 19th inst. a battalion was sent from here to Ferrara, a reactionary spirit having shown itself in the province, and particularly among the country-people. The resolve of the Parliament (Junta) not even to recognise a secular Papal Government has alarmed the possessors of landed property in the Romagna, who foresee that serious political complications will arise, and greatly fear that their position will be worse than it was before.

"We know the result of the elections in the different Legations, but we also know that the Revolutionary Committee made the people choose the individuals whom it designated. In Bologna 18,000 persons have a right to vote, but only 6,000 took advantage of that right. There are 8,000 voters in Ravenna, but only 1,000 votes were given. In the province of Ferrara there are 60,000 persons who are entitled to a vote, but only 3,200 took part in the elections. On the whole, the inhabitants of the Romagna (Ravenna and Forli) take but little interest in what is going on.

"The volunteers who are leaving the corps stationed in the Romagna continue to pass through this city, and they state that the troops are in very ill-humour, because they have been badly treated. The Sardinian Government is dismissing all the volunteers, and, as the horsemen return in full uniform, the Provisional Government at Bologna intends to form a regiment of Lancers of them. It is generally stated that the aforesaid Provisional Government has sent many emissaries to Venetia, with instructions to do all in their power to increase the discontent of the inhabitants of that province.

"From Rome we learn that the Pope's health is by no means good. In addition to the complaint in his feet his Holiness has had a slight attack of bilious fever, but at present he is somewhat better, and thinks of going for change of air to Porto d'Anzio. Strong detachments of Swiss troops now arrive from Rome. They are the men who, having quitted the Neapolitan service, went to Marseilles, where they were engaged by the agents of the Papal Government. At Rome there is talk of the speedy arrival of a special Envoy from the Emperor of the French. The person expected is the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, whose task it will be to restore the friendly relations between the French and Papal Governments.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

The following letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir George Grey was written two months earlier than the latest of those we published, which was dated July 30. It contains a sketch of some important geographical discoveries, and will be read with interest:—

"River Seire, June 1.

"MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,—We have lately discovered a very fine lake, by going up this river in the steam launch about 100 miles, and then marching some 50 more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width from Nyanja or Lake N'yinyesi—the Stars—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the *Times* last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he has succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire called Ruo, that one portion of the Shirwa is not more than 30 miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws 13 inches, and actually 31 inches. The lake Shirwa is very grand; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzumbo—or, as people nearest it say, 'Zomba'—is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top. Others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region, the lake itself being about 2,000 feet above the sea; it is 20 or 30 miles wide, and 50 or 60 long. On going some way up a hill we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map.

"Dr. Kirk and I, with 15 Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Londa in the middle of the country, many streams rising out of bogs; the vegetation nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Manganga of the Shire and Shirwa Valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands—they are pre-eminently so, but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labour is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves, and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English, and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa; they are all west of the Shire, so this lake can scarcely be called 'Lake Maravi.' The Portuguese know nothing of it, but the minister who claimed (Blue Book for 1857) the honour of first traversing the African continent for two black men with Portuguese names must explain why they did not cross Sheriva. It lies some forty or fifty miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique.

"They came to Tete only, and lacked at least 400 miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for N'yinyesi. * * *

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

THE GRAIN CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The papers from all States of the Union speak in the most glowing terms of the state and prospect of the harvest. The crops are described as being larger by an average of 25 per cent. than they had ever been before. Upon the effect likely to be exercised by this state of things upon the markets of the world, the *New York Herald* says:—

"It is, therefore, quite clear that our agriculturists need not expect to get high prices for their produce this year. Our exports of grain to Europe will not be on a very large scale. The excellence of the harvests there forbids such an idea. But of late years the social condition of the working classes of the population of Europe has been improving, and consequently the consumption of flour has been increasing. This may tend measurably to augment our export of grain; but still, all things considered, that export cannot be very large. The farmer, therefore, who hoards up the produce of his fields in the hope that he will obtain higher prices than now rule, runs a great risk of being a loser rather than a gainer by the delay. Our agriculturists must be content that the plenteousness of the harvest counter-balances the low prices of grain; and as to those of our people who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, they will have occasion to be thankful for a season of great prosperity and cheapness."

A French *savant* predicts that the earth is to be visited by a deluge. His theories are clever, and he has called into play the researches of some of the philosophers of the day. In the former deluge one family alone was made acquainted with what was about to happen, and prepared accordingly; now all the families on the earth are foretold of what is getting ready for them and, doubtless, shortly every one will be building his ark.

PRICE OF GOLD.—The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 dis. and the short exchange on London is 25.12½ per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in Paris as in London. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 422½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4⅜ per £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint prices is, therefore, about 3 10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 110⅛ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is in favour of England; and, after making allowances for changes of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

REMINISCENCES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—The following conversation occurred at the dinner table where Mr. Webster for the first time met Colonel Preston, then a new Senator from South Carolina. "Colonel Preston," said the great Massachusetts lawyer, in his stateliest manner, "I am happy to greet you as a member of the body to which it is my pride and honour to belong, but I regret to see that Southern gentlemen so often stand aloof from me." Mr. Preston answered in polite and deferential terms, when the other continued—"The truth is, I am far more a Southern than a Northern man, and I think that I should be treated as 'hailfellow' by all my Southern colleagues." "May I beg to know," said the other, "the grounds upon which you make this claim?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Webster. "In the first place, I am very fond of a race horse, and I believe the turf is a Southern institution. Secondly, I have in my cellar a hundred dozen of the best wine, unpaid for, and that I understand to be a trait of Southern life. Thirdly, before daylight I shall be under the table, and I suppose you are willing to admit this to be characteristic of Southerners." "Enough," shouted the other, laughing, "you have vindicated your claim to be my compatriot." Some readers will recollect the exquisite manner in which Mr. Webster used to relate the following:—One night, before railroads were built, he was forced to make a journey by private conveyance from Baltimore to Washington. The man who drove the waggon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that before they had gone far, Mr. Webster was somewhat alarmed. At last the waggon stopped in the midst of a dense wood, when the man, turning suddenly round to his passengers, exclaimed fiercely, "Now, sir, tell me who you are." Mr. Webster replied in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle, 'I am Daniel Webster, member of Congress from Massachusetts." "What," rejoined the driver, grasping him warmly by the hand, "are you Webster? Thank God; thank God. You are such an ugly chap that I took you for a highwayman."—*Toronto Globe.*

AN APOCRYPHAL PROCEEDING.—The *Perthshire Advertiser* says:—"No little surprise was manifested among the congregation of St. Paul's last Sunday afternoon by their minister, in conducting divine service, 'publicly reading in the vulgar tongue,' the 7th chapter of that not very accurate and unchronological compilation the 'Second Book of Maccabees,' and choosing his text therefrom, instead of from the canonical Scriptures. This departure from Presbyterian order was the subject of numerous remarks after the conclusion of the service, as the members of the congregation were going to their 'respective homes,' and an old woman was thus addressed by a neighbour:—'Margaret, what think ye of the minister reading a chapter of the Apocrypha?' 'I think,' replied Margaret, 'that it smells o' the beast (that is of the Church of Rome); an' he micht hae gotton a better chapter and text between the two books of the Bible to tell the duties of parents to their bairns."

MR. WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.—The London musical world are now on the *qui vive*, at the prospect of having a new romantic Opera, from the pen of our distinguished countryman, the composer of *Martina*, and other popular musical works. The new opera of Mr. Vincent Wallace, to be produced in November at the Royal Italian Opera, by the Pyne and Harrison troupe, is entitled *Lurline*, founded on the popular German romance of the title by the veteran dramatist Fitzball. The leading part will be played by Miss Louisa Pyne, who is delighted with the music assigned to the part; indeed competent judges, who have heard part of the music have pronounced it the most original and classic composition, combined with every essential requisite for a lasting popularity, that has appeared for years. Arrangements have been made for its production at Vienna, Berlin, New York, &c., and other leading cities, where Mr. Wallace's productions for the lyric stage have become as familiar as household words. We regret much to state that the distinguished composer had been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism for some time, which prostrated his executive powers as a pianist, having caught a severe cold on a hunting excursion on his last visit to North America, on the banks of Lake Erie. He is in a fair way to recover his wonted health and strength as his many friends will be delighted to hear, and will be able to superintend the necessary rehearsals of *Lurline*. Messrs. Beale and Chappel have purchased the copyright of the music for England for the sum of £1,250; Messrs. Hall and Company, of New York, for the United States, for 6,000 dollars; and Messrs. Kinster and Company, of Berlin, for all Germany, for 5,000 thalers—the largest amount ever given by a German house for an opera, so much faith have the publishers in the sale of Mr. Vincent Wallace's music. As an Irishman, distinguished by the highest rank in his art, we have just reason to be proud of him, as one of the celebrities of the present day in the world of music. Mr. Vincent Wallace was born in the County Tipperary. —*Cork Examiner.*

DEATH OF VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT.—We have to announce the death of the venerable Viscount St. Vincent, one of the oldest members of the House of Peers. His lordship expired on Sunday morning last at Meaford-hall, his seat in Staffordshire, in the 93rd year of his age. The deceased peer—Edward Jervis Jervis, Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom—was second son of Mr. William Henry Ricketts, by Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Swynfen Jervis, and sister of the gallant Admiral Earl St. Vincent and first Viscount. The late peer was twice married—first, on the 29th of January, 1790, to the Hon. Mary Cassandra Twisleton, second daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele, which was dissolved in 1798, when the deceased Viscount married, secondly, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Parker. He succeeded to the viscountcy and estates on the death of his uncle, Admiral Earl St Vincent, in March 1823. His lordship leaves surviving issue a son and a daughter by his second marriage—namely, the Hon. Edward S. Jervis and the Hon. Mary Anne, widow of the late Colonel Dyce Sombre. The deceased Viscount is succeeded in the title by his grandson, Carnegie Robert John, son of the late Hon. Robert John Jervis, by Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Narbonne Vincent. The present Viscount was born on the 12th of August, 1825, and married, in 1848, Miss Glegg, youngest daughter of Mr. John Baskervyle Glegg, of Withington-hall, Cheshire.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners received tenders yesterday (Thursday) for ships to proceed to Sydney, New South Wales, and to Melbourne, Victoria, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such days as the Commissioners may appoint between the 1st and 5th of November. The ships must be furnished with cots, or bed places, as the Commissioners may direct, with Dible's ventilating apparatus, and with Dr. Normandy's fresh water distilling apparatus.

INVESTIGATION AT THE LIMERICK WORKHOUSE.

Examination of Mr. M'Inerny, master, continued—The master said that the girl was allowed to take her discharge by the admission board, but he had nothing to do with the girl's discharge in connection with the Rev. Mr. Jacob.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Cullen, he said that he would not allow the Rev. Mr. Jacob to have a private conversation with a Roman Catholic inmate of the house, but would allow him to speak to him in his presence; if an inmate was sick, and made a special request for a clergyman, I would send for him myself; it was the matron sent for Mrs. Harty to bring the child to the Rev. Mr. Jacob; the matron is a Roman Catholic, and Mrs. Harty is a Roman Catholic, and I am one myself; I am aware that the master is trustee for money for the paupers; it is my rule that no officer shall receive money in trust for any pauper; I received a letter from the father of Adelaide Kelly, requesting to be informed of the discharge of his daughter, who took her out, who paid her carriage up to Dublin, and that her mother was living in a disreputable way with a pensioner, named Hannan, of the 60th Rifles; if I thought that the Rev. Mr. Jacob wanted this child for proselytising I would have felt it my duty to report to the board, and put a stop to it.

A discussion arose on the question of the propriety of taking her discharge, when the inspector said a child of fifteen could claim her own discharge.

Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, examined—I am matron of the Limerick Workhouse; the Rev. Mr. Jacob came to see a girl named Adelaide Kelly, and he was introduced to me by some one, indeed I forget who it was; I sent for her, and Mrs. Harty brought her up; Mr. Jacob said he had a letter from a lady in Dublin, with whom the mother of the child lived—a Mrs. Smyly—and directing the girl to be sent home to her mother; Mr. Jacob inquired about the girl's clothing, and left money (£1 6s.) in the hands of Mrs. Harty to buy some clothes and pay expenses up to Dublin; he had no conversation with me nor with the child in my presence on the subject of religion; I think the child appeared delighted with going up to Dublin; the child was in appearance about fourteen years of age; I did not report that Mr. Jacob was here, nor did I think that there was anything irregular in a senior officer taking the money, as I have known her to do similar acts for other paupers; it was on the day Mr. Jacob made the application that he paid over the money to Mrs. Harty, and that was before the order for the girl's discharge; I did not think there was any impropriety in allowing the Rev. Mr. Jacob to have an interview with the girl in my presence.

Anne Harty, sworn—I am the nurse of the fever hospital; I recollect Adelaide Kelly being ill and under my charge; the child was sent for, and I let her out, and she came back and saw me in the office, and told me that I was wanted in the matron's room; I went up and saw Mr. Jacob in the matron's room, and he told me that he had received money from Mrs. Smyly to send the child to her mother, and spoke to me about her clothes, and he arranged with me about them, and left me £1 6s. to get her clothes and pay per fare in the train; I came before the admission board as they sat in the hall; Mr. Goggin, Mr. Myles, and Mr. Carroll were present, and I received their direction to purchase the clothes and send the child on; I can't swear whether I mentioned to the board that it was Mr. Jacob or Mr. Smyly who supplied the money, but I mentioned either; Mr. Carroll suggested that the girl might get for half fare, and we went to his house and waited an hour there, but did not get any cakes there; but through Mr. Carroll's interference with Mr. O'Brien, the stationmaster, the child was got off at half fare.

Mr. Phayer—If there was any charge of kidnapping, Mr. Carroll is open to it. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Harty—Before the child went away I informed the Rev. Mr. Mulcahy that she was going up to Dublin to a Protestant family, and that her mother was a Protestant, and that I would give anything to have her confirmed, as I dreaded her; I read all the letters received by the girl from her mother; I never entered into any collusion with the Rev. Mr. Jacob; the matron and a gentleman named Furnell were present at my interview with the Rev. Mr. Jacob; I purchased clothing for other children by order of the master; if I had the same course to go over again I would not pursue it, but if Mr. Jacob came into the house and gave me £1 6s. in the presence of the matron to purchase clothes for a pauper, and was directed to do so, I think I would purchase the clothes.

Mr. Hartigan, relieving-officer, said that he was absent on leave when Adelaide Kelly was admitted into the workhouse.

Mr. Myles tendered himself for examination, as Mr. Carroll was running about town talking about him as a party to proselytism.

The examination of witnesses here closed.

Rev. Mr. Jacob said—Before the gentlemen separate I wish to remove an impression which has been placed on the public mind, and that is a thing which is deeply to be regretted. It is to be deplored that any portion of the members of a public body should either use language, or authorise it to be used, calculated to put any member of society in such a position as to subject him at any moment to meet with personal violence. For had I gone into some of the old parts of the city, where "firebrands" reside, and where they were, I may also say, flying in all directions against me, I should not have been surprised at any moment if I were struck with a brickbat, and of course my life endangered, which might be the result of the discussion of these questions here in the manner they are discussed.

Mr. Goggin—I must express regret that this investigation was not allowed to terminate in good-feeling and Christian forbearance.

Mr. Myles—It has terminated as it ought—in a bottle of smoke.

The business then finally closed.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union, was held yesterday—

SIR ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The other guardians present were:—John Ousely Bonsall, Cornelius Shannon, Capt. Wall, Andrew Rogers, Edmund Lawless, Edward D. Williams, George G. Place, J.P., Dr. Wall, John Keogh, Thomas Franklin, Maurice Connor, John Byrne, Simon Ledwidge, Thomas F. Calbeck, J.P., George Sykes, Patrick Whelan, Alexander Parker, J.P., D. P. Ryan, J.P., Samuel Warren, George Austin, John Prescott, and Mr. Ottway, P.L.I., also attended.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as per last return, 2,009. Admitted during the week 120, born, 1; discharged during the week, 116; died 9; remaining on Saturday, 24th September, 2,005; of these there were sick and infirm, 992; healthy adults, 263; do. children, 490; aged and healthy, 260; outdoor, 220; total, 2,225.

The Clerk read a letter from C. Neill and Son, flour contractors, in reply to a communication from the board last week, in relation to the quality of the flour supplied by them. The letter stated that the Messrs. Neill had sent up to the workhouse and got a sample of the ton of flour which had been ordered by the visiting committee; that on comparison they had found it to be at least two shillings per sack inferior in quality to the article which they had supplied. They also stated that if sour bread had been made from their flour, they could not be held accountable for it, as they had no control over those engaged in the making of it into bread, and that the guardians should see there was no foundation for the published statement that they were supplying thirds, since they had now brought an article, admitted to be the best seconds, which was doubtless inferior to the article supplied by them as by contract.

Mr. Bonsall, in reference to this communication, said, he had given a sample of the contractors' flour to a master baker in the city, of great experience, and that he had pronounced it, after a careful examination, to be a mixture of old flour with new.

Mr. Byrne observed, that the writer of the letter had jumped at a conclusion which he was not authorised to draw. The report of the committee had stated that the flour which had been ordered was better than that which the contractor had furnished. The committee placed no importance upon the colour of the bread at all, but merely looked to its quality.

Mr. Bonsall said there was another remark in the contractor's letter which called for observation—namely, that which referred to his having no control over those engaged in making bread in the house. Now, there was an insinuation in that observation, to the effect that the bread had become sour through the mismanagement or design of the baker. It was beyond a question that the bread he made out of the flour ordered by the committee was good, while that made from the contractor's flour was sour. He (Mr. Bonsall) was satisfied that the baker had submitted both to the same treatment. Besides, he might add, that the assistant master had seen the baker wet a sack of each flour, and it was from his inspection that the committee had made their report, so that there could be no foundation for the contractor's insinuation.

Mr. Place said there could be no more striking difference between the two specimens of flour than that presented by the bread made from each. The one was sour, and the other quite sweet.

Some discussion then took place as to what should be done with the contractor's letter, when finally

Mr. Byrne moved, and Mr. Franklin seconded, that Mr. Neil should get thirty days' notice to void his contract for flour, the supply not being satisfactory. The resolution passed without opposition.

The Clerk then read the following letter:—

"Rathdrum Union,
"Board-room, 6th September, 1859.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the Guardians of the Rathdrum Union, beg to call your attention to the following subject, with the view of ascertaining your sentiments and securing your co-operation:—A large proportion of the inmates of the workhouses through Ireland are composed of females with illegitimate children, who, owing to the present state of the law, become a permanent burthen to the ratepayers. In England and Scotland the law compels a man to support his illegitimate offspring, and the guardians think if petitions were presented from different Poor Law Unions in this country to Parliament, next Sessions, some plan might be devised to remedy this growing evil, by introducing a clause into the contemplated Poor Law Amendment Act.—(Signed on behalf of the meeting)

"E. BAILEY, Chairman."

It was ordered that the letter should lie upon the table.

Mr. Place then brought the case of an inmate of the house, named Denis M'Auliffe, before the board. This man, he said, had been formerly a draper's assistant, but had lost a leg in this manner. He went out to see a review some time ago in the Park, and while witnessing the evolutions was shot in the knee, as he then supposed, by a ramrod. The matter was referred to Lord Seaton; a military investigation followed; and, as no ramrod, or anything else belonging to the battalion who were firing before M'Auliffe when injured, was found wanting, and which could have inflicted the wound the battalion in question was exonerated, and the matter dropped. The man's leg, however, grew gradually worse, and was finally amputated, and on application to the Lord Lieutenant he got £50, on which he lived as long as it lasted. He had then to take refuge in the workhouse, where, after some time the stump of the leg became inflamed, and Dr. Maine, on examining it, found a hard substance, which appeared to be a part of a Minié rifle ball. M'Auliffe now wishes that this statement should be laid before the Government, and that they should allow him some pension, or give him a situation which he could fill.

The Chairman said the best course for M'Auliffe to pursue would be to have a memorial prepared, stating the above facts, and that it would be signed by the board.

Dr. Owens' resolution, of which notice was already given, to the effect that the salaries of the four apothecaries be raised £20 a-year, was then about to be considered, when

Mr. Bonsell stated that Dr. Owens was unable to attend that day, owing to an accident.

It was accordingly agreed that the consideration of this resolution should be postponed for three weeks.

Mr. Bonsall then gave notice of a similar resolution for that day fortnight.

Mr. Rogers' resolution bearing upon this question was then taken up, and which was to the effect, that on any increase of salary or emolument of any officer of the board, the office should thereupon become vacant and a new election should take place. Mr. Rogers, in supporting his resolution, disclaimed the idea of having brought it forward with the intention of injuring any officer—nothing was further from his mind. But he was actuated in moving this resolution by the desire to put a stop to the application for increase of salaries, which often came from parties the least entitled to it. The statistics of the union which he held in his hand, and of which, he was sorry to say, the public knew but little, would show how heavily burdened the ratepayers were already, and how cautious, therefore, the guardians should be to impose new burthens upon them. From these statistics it appeared that the expenditure of the union, for the present year, including the rural districts, was no less than £29,140, 11s. 10d., and that the medical charities for the entire year, including an item of £200 for vaccination, would amount to the sum of £2,774 1s. 2d. It was said, indeed, that the South Dublin Guardians should increase the apothecaries' salaries because the guardians of the North Dublin Union had increased them; but he saw no force in that argument, nor did he consider that they should look up to the North Dublin Union as an authority. It was also said, as an argument in favour of Dr. Ownes' proposition, that the Commissioners sanctioned it, but how came it to pass that these same Commissioners would not sanction the increase of the salaries of other officers in the house who were working from morning till night, for £60 a year. He could not help saying, however unwilling he might be to cast censure upon the Commissioners, that they sometimes did very extraordinary things, and which he could not understand at all. For instance, in the present case, they seemed to think nothing of making a bounce of £80 a year, and yet when, some two years ago, a number of able bodied paupers in the house wished to be allowed out to get employment at making hay, and wanted pitchforks for that purpose, the Commissioners were so sparing of the public funds that they would not sanction the expenditure, though it would have amounted to only a few shillings. He was quite willing to recognize the principle that the labourer was worthy of his hire, and that he should get what he was worthy of, but he was totally opposed to the agitation of this question by parties who were hardly twelve months in office, and who claimed the right of being equally as well remunerated as those whose services were of a much longer date.

Mr. Byrne seconded the resolution, and in doing so said that if it were the intention of the board to increase the salary of any officer, they should afford an opportunity to those most competent to fill it to compete for it. If it so happened that the board considered an office deserving of a higher salary, and if the person then filling it gave satisfaction, there could be no doubt that that officer would be re-elected. As to the salaries of apothecaries, he had an opinion somewhat different, perhaps, from that of Mr. Rogers; for although he was averse to raising their salaries, he thought they should be something higher than the remuneration of common artisans. If they wanted to assimilate the South with the North Dublin Union, they ought to do it on the whole, and not in part. The Guardians of the North Dublin Union had, perhaps, acted wisely in increasing the salaries of their apothecaries, but then they had only three dispensaries, while in the South Dublin Union there were four. The proper course for them would, perhaps, be to close one dispensary, and have but three, as in the North Dublin Union.

Mr. Place opposed the resolution, and contended that it was most unreasonable.

Mr. Bonsall took the same side, and showed that the population and rated capital of the South Dublin Union were much greater than those of the North Dublin Union. He considered that the capital objection to the resolution was, that it would be binding upon the board only up to the time of re-election, as the guardians who succeeded them would not be bound by it at all.

After some further discussion of the question,

Mr. Place moved as an amendment, that no increase be made to the salary of any officer of the board, unless the resolution authorising it had passed two separate and consecutive meetings of the board.

Mr. Rogers said he was satisfied with the amendment, since it would carry out the object he had in view. He would, therefore, withdraw his resolution, and second the amendment.

The amendment was then put from the chair and carried.

The board then transacted some routine business and adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—THURSDAY.

PASSING BAD COIN.—A woman named Maryanne Dempsey was charged by a carriage-driver with offering him a coin which appeared to be a shilling, in payment of his fare, on Wednesday evening, and in the vicinity of Portobello Barracks. She demanded sixpence change, and got it. Complainant subsequently found that the coin was a bad one, and arrested the prisoner. She was sent for trial to the city sessions.

DESERTING A CHILD.—A woman named Ann M'Donnell was brought up, in custody of Police-constable Charles O'Neil, 119 E, charged with having at an early hour on Thursday morning deserted an infant about a month old, at Island Bridge Barracks. From the evidence of a soldier, named Martin Hogan, it appeared that he saw the prisoner enter the barrack with a child in her arms, and leave it on a mat opposite an officer's apartment. He found the child there after she had gone away. Having followed, he came up with her at the banks of the canal, and told her she had better return and take away her child. She replied that she would not, and that she had had enough of trouble with it already.

She was sent for trial to the city sessions.

ASSAULT.—Ellen Kennedy was charged by Police constable 149 A, with having assaulted him in the discharge of his duty, in Richmond-street, on Wednesday night. The constable stated that he found the prisoner drunk, disorderly, and creating great noise in the street. He immediately arrested her; whereupon she struck him with her clenched fist in the mouth. The prisoner was fined five shillings, or ordered fourteen days, imprisonment.

Several gentlemen appeared at the Head Office yesterday, and identified pormanteaus as belonging to them, which are alleged to have been taken from the termini of the Broadstone and Great Southern and Western Railways, by John Wall Leonard, who is at present in custody.

CAPEL-STREET—THURSDAY.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—A man named Frank Daly was brought up in custody of Police-constable Jenkinson, 114 C, charged with being disorderly, by fighting, and collecting a crowd on the previous evening, in Henry-street.

He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, in default of finding bail for future good conduct.

A large number of carmen were fined 1s. and 2s. for trivial breaches of the bye-laws. The disposal of those cases occupied the court the entire day, and the presiding magistrate (Mr. F. T. Porter) stated that it appeared to him carmen did not regard the small sums in which they were fined for such offences. He would, however, for the purpose of making them more cautious, impose a penalty of at least 10s. in such cases, after the 1st October, as such a course, he believed, would have the effect of lessening the number of those cases, which of late completely monopolised the time of the court.

COLLEGE-STREET—THURSDAY.

ASSAULT.—A man named Thomas Penman was remanded for further examination, on a charge by Martin Moore, of having violently assaulted him on Saturday last, in Mespil-court.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A HUSBAND TOWARDS HIS WIFE.—A person named Eliza M'Dermott appeared before the magistrates, for the purpose of prosecuting her husband, William M'Dermott, from whom, it appeared, she had been obliged to separate, owing to the course of violence and ill-treatment which for some time past he had pursued towards her. The cause of her present complaint was in consequence of a threat which he had made on the previous evening to cut her throat, and the unfortunate woman stated that on that occasion he was sharpening a knife as if with the intention of putting his threat into execution.

The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

THE KILKENNY HUNT.—From the prospect of game developed by the cub-hunting which has been going on during the past fortnight, there can be no doubt that the ensuing meeting of the club will be attended with most capital sport. Everywhere, in every part of the county, foxes are found to abound.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Dublin and Wicklow, Sep. 24	1931	12	9	1912	5	7
Dublin and Belfast, Sep. 25	1437	11	2	1360	2	1
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Sep. 25	823	5	1	675	4	5
Gt. South and Western, Sep. 24	8183	13	5	7778	1	11
Irish South Eastern, Sep. 24	266	2	6	325	9	2
Killarney Junction, Sep. 24	683	14	2	566	16	5
Limerick and Ennis, Sep. 24	159	15	11	...		
Midland Gt. Western, Sep. 25	3986	1	8	3860	8	1
Waterford and Kilkenny, Sep. 24	483	12	1	428	1	3
Waterford and Limerick, Sep. 24	1341	13	6	1390	13	7

Fairs.

ARDEE (CO. LOUTH) MICHAELMAS FAIR.—Ardee, Wednesday, September 28.—This old fair came off to-day, on the well-known green adjoining the town. This fair is termed the "the clearance one," from the fact of the principal graziers of the district sending in their stock preparatory to their visit to Ballinasloe. A great quantity of rain fell during the preceding night, but early this morning the atmosphere brightened up, and by eight o'clock, a.m., the sun shone out, promising a fine day. The roads were pretty heavy, owing to the late rains, but in other respects all was favourable. A great number of pig jobbers attended from Drogheda, Dundalk, and other parts of Meath, and Louth. Numerous buyers were also present of store cattle from this and surrounding counties. Several lots of good beef were exhibited, which brought from 58s. to 60s. per cwt; inferior, from 45s. to 50s. per cwt. A very large number of inferior cattle were offered, the purchasing of which was slow. A goodly number of yearlings, and year and a half cattle exchanged owners, inferior yearlings selling at 50s. to 65s. each; better class, £4 to £5 and £6. Store bullocks of two year old varied in price according to quality, and might be quoted from £8 to £10; two year old heifers, about a similar figure; three year olds, £10 to £13. There was a good deal of animation in the springer department in the course of the day, and everything in the milk way sold well. A number of cattle, sheep, and pigs were driven into Drogheda for exportation this evening. The sheep department was tolerably supplied, and the demand equal to the amount of stock shown. Wedder mutton was enquired for to a good quality, and brought 6½d. per lb.; ewe, 5½d. per lb.; hogget wedders were sold from 48s. to 50s. each; store lambs from 25s. to 30s., and in some cases higher. Everything good was bought up. The pig department was inconsiderably supplied with real good finished bacons. Stores, porkers, slips, and bonnives, however were very plentiful. Bacon pigs sold at current prices, much the same as at Ballyboggan fair. For goods tores, £3; for suckers, 36s. per pair. There was £1 and 25s. asked for weanlings in the kish. There was nothing very remarkable about the horse fair up to the time of posting my letter; it was pretty well supplied, and a few prime ones were shown. A dozen or so exchanged owners of those suited for agricultural pursuits, I think, in reference to the crops in that and adjoining counties, and it may safely be asserted, without exaggeration, now that the harvest is coming to a close for 1859, that a better prospect of a plentiful one has not been witnessed perhaps for the last twenty years. I would allude particularly to the potato crop, which has, up to the present, exceeded the most sanguine expectations; in fact, the early and late, now in course of consumption, are the finest I have ever witnessed, either as regards quantity or quality. This is a pleasing reflection, not only for the working man, but for the community at large, giving high hopes, as it does, of the fatal blight having passed away. The indications of disease of which we read in some of the papers, I confess I cannot trace in this locality in any of our markets. The very best potatoes exhibited for sale at our County Louth markets at present are bought from 3d. to 3½d. per stone, while this time twelvemonths, they realised one penny per stone more.

EVERY HOUSE ITS OWN FIRE-ESCAPE.—There are few subjects more important than the rescue of life from fire. The consideration of it for years has engaged great attention and developed much ingenuity, but hitherto no apparatus has been produced that can lay claim to be perfect for the purpose. Useful and admirable as the contrivances of the Fire-escape Society must be acknowledged to be, in conjunction with all others yet introduced, they proceed upon the principle of dealing with the "exterior" of the building only, whereas the new and highly ingenious invention of Mr. J. H. Greatrex, the eminent photographer, of 70, Regent-street Quadrant, whose model is to be met with there, boldly proposes to make the fire-escape part and parcel of the house itself, so that every householder may retire to rest and bid defiance to the fire. And in this way he proposes to run a tubular shaft from the attic story to the basement, terminating in a tunnel connected with the street, with a grid to open up for outlet and escape; and, supposing a house to be on fire, an alarm bell at the door, under care of the police, communicates simultaneously with all the apartments in the house, each apartment communicating in its turn with the shaft, which is provided with an iron ladder all down for the escape of the inmates either up to the roof or downwards to the basement, as the necessity of the case may demand. In the construction of new buildings the cost of the shaft would be small in comparison with its value. It is perfectly susceptible of being adapted to houses already built, and its general adoption would give the means of escape without risk, even should the whole house be in flames, seeing that it is proposed to make the shaft and all its appurtenances fire proof.

JOHN DAY'S VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The connection between him and the old Duke was never weakened on the Duke's side, and but for one instant in John's; and well it might, when his Grace thus broke on his astonished ears, after a race, with "You're a thief, John Day; you're a thief!" My lord, what have I done to displease you?" "You stole that race!" John's thefts after this fashion were perpetual, and, in fact, he was perhaps never quite so great as in the colours of Whittlebury. As the blind man said, when, after groping among the many colours, he at last felt scarlet, "It stirs my blood like a trumpet." On all occasions he was a very dashing better, and occasionally he was considerably astonished in consequence, and never more so than when he got on Coronation, and found three minutes after, when every eye was on him in his canter, and he dare not hedge, that he ought to have laid the £500 to £200 on his horse, precisely the other way. John's aversion to the name of Ireland is about on a par to that in which he holds Gaper, and arises from the firm impression he has of the great amount of man-shooting which goes on there. His great story, about the difference between "paying and receiving," is very characteristic, and points a fine moral; and perhaps a better judge of racing, and of two-year-olds especially, on whom he is not so hard as he once was, does not exist anywhere. The day he was, perhaps, seen most in his glory by the metropolis was when, after calling at Carlton Terrace, he proceeded through the Hall of William Rufus, with his white cravat and his immortal umbrella, in search of the Premier, in the Commons. The policeman on duty was quite callous to the explanation, "I'm John Day;" and he had to sit on a stone bench contemplating the cartoons, and reflecting how his lad had won his trial, till Lord Enfield recognised him, and brought him and the noble owner of Iliona together, the result of which was that his lordship wrote to the right man that time, and John departed in triumph.—*Silk and Scarlet: by the Druid.*

A MUSICAL MATCH.—Haydn challenged Mozart to compose a piece of music which the former could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the task, and supper and champagne were to be the forfeit. In five minutes a piece of music was produced and handed to Haydn with a bantering boast from Mozart:—"There, sir, is a composition which you cannot play, and I can." Haydn sat down to the instrument, surprised at the simplicity of the music that was to puzzle him; but when he got half way through it he suddenly stopped, saying, "How's this, Mozart—how's this?" You've got my hands stretched out to the ends of the piano, and yet there's a middle key to be touched! Nobody can play such music as this." Mozart, laughing at Haydn's perplexity and anger, took the vacant seat and began running through the easy passages; he came to the difficulty which his friend found insuperable, and, bobbing his head, struck the key with his long nose, and was at the end of the composition in a trice. Haydn, with whom such a feat was a physical impossibility, burst into a roar of laughter, and confessed that Nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he (Haydn) had never before discovered, and to which he could lay no claim. The forfeit was cheerfully paid.

BIRTHS.

Blacker—September 27, the wife of Edward Blacker, Esq., of a daughter.

Sweetman—September 27, at Wexford, the wife of D. Percy Sweetman, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Blake and Grier—September 26, in the church of Balnalee, by the Rev. Theodore O'Moore, rector of Clonbrony, John Joseph Blake, Esq., 94th Regiment, to Maria Diana, third daughter of Captain Robert Grier, Lake-view House, Longford.

Kirkman and Dalton—September 26, at St. James' Church, Dover, by the Rev. Francis Hannan, B.A., chaplain Royal Navy, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Light, M.A., rector, Henry Ferdinand, only son of Captain Kirkman, late Rifle Brigade, to Mary Maria, youngest daughter of the late H. A. Dalton, Esq., 3rd Regiment of Buffs.

Henry and Ramsay—September 15, at Paddington, James Henry, Esq., fifth son of the late Joseph Henry, Esq., of Old Dominick-street, Dublin, to Sophia Susan, youngest daughter of the late N. Thos. Ramsay, Esq., of Barbadoes, West Indies.

DEATHS.

Cumming—September 26, at Upper Clanbrassil-street, of scarlatina, aged 4 years, Margaret Letitia, daughter of George G. Cumming, Esq., Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Maskelyne—September 17, at Gibraltar, William Vivash Maskelyne, Esq., Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 25, only son of Maurice Maskelyne, Esq., of Upton House, Gloucestershire.

Robinson—September 23, after a very short illness, at Paris, the Lady Helena Robinson, relict of the late Sir Richard Robinson, Bart.

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